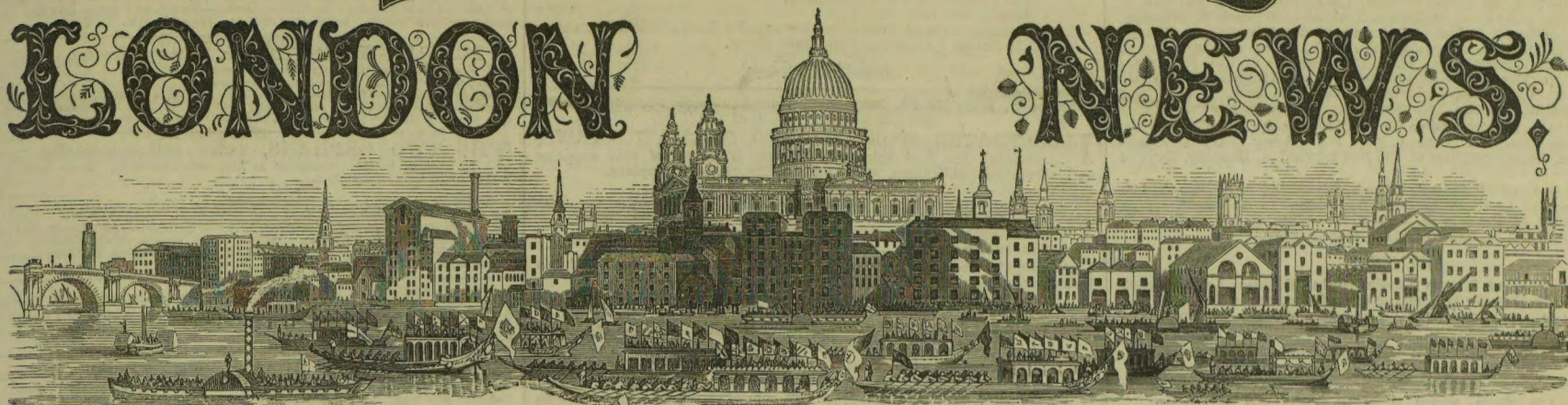


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1838.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
BY POST, 6½D.



"Aye, sir; to be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand."—Act 2, scene ii.

MR. HENRY IRVING AS HAMLET, AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

## BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Tichborne Park, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Wickham, of a son.

On the 6th inst., Lady John Manners, of a son.

On the 10th inst., Lady Raglan, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. E. Ker Gray, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Sams, M.A., Chaplain of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, William James Ingram, Esq., M.P., eldest surviving son of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., the Founder of the *Illustrated London News*, to Mary Eliza Collingwood, eldest daughter of the late Edward Stirling, Esq., of 34, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, London, and of Adelaide, South Australia. No cards.

On the 5th inst., at Monkstown Church, in the county of Cork, by the Rev. T. Dorman, George J. Gibson, Esq., M.D., Army Medical Department, to Laura, fourth daughter of the late Edward J. Harding, Esq., of Cork.

On the 4th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, W. A. Stopford de Vere, eldest son of the late Lord C. Beauchamp, to Elizabeth Susan, younger daughter of the late E. James, Esq., late of Swarland Park, Northumberland, and 18, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate.

## DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Kames Castle, Bute, Colonel Arthur Scott, youngest son of the late Sir W. Scott, Bart., of Ancrum, aged 39.

On the 1st inst., at the United Hotel, the Hon. William Knox Pomeroy, aged 61.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 21.

**SUNDAY, NOV. 15.**  
Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.  
Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary W. Cadman; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. E. Cross, Rector of Appleby.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Troutbeck, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon G. Prothero, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French by the Rev. F. B. W. Bourverie.

Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Professor Lorimer on the Teaching of Christ on the Evidences of Christianity.)

## MONDAY, NOV. 16.

Crystal Palace National Poultry, Pigeon, and Rabbit Show (four days).

City of London General Pension Society, elections, London Tavern, noon.

Medical Society, 8 p.m.

Election of the Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. M. Anderson on the Orwell Park Observatory).

Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).

Royal Albert Hall Concert, every evening, 8 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Dr. Anderson on Pehlvi Philology; Mr. E. T. Rogers on the Coins of the Abbaside Khalifs).

## TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

Moon's first quarter, 1.54 a.m.

Shrewsbury Races.

Beginning of the public readings on the Greek Testament (St. John), by Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple: Middle Temple, 8 a.m.

Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Nagpur Water-works, &c.).

Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (opening address by the president, Dr. Guy).

Pathological Society, 8 p.m.

Gaelic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. A. Halley on the Distinctions of the Celtic Race).

Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).

St. Paul's Cathedral, lectures to men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Chancellor Benson on St. Cyprian's Life-work, or Christian Organisations in the Third Century and their Lessons).

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 9 a.m.	Maximum, read at 3 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
N.V.	Inches.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.		Miles.		In.	
Nov. 14	30.146	47.3	46.1	96	54.1	57.0	SW. SSW.	93	000		
" 15	30.082	49.3	48.9	99	56.8	56.6	SSW. ESE S.	66	000		
" 16	30.237	53.8	50.5	93	64.0	59.8	S. W.	83	000		
" 17	30.481	46.3	50.9	72	42.9	54.3	W. NW.	45	000		
" 18	30.472	41.7	40.9	97	29.3	52.3	NNW. SSW.	31	000		
" 19	30.304	49.0	47.7	95	7.7	35.5	SSW. SW.	181	000		
" 20	30.115	46.1	35.2	70	7.4	53.3	SW. NNW. NW.	182	000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.175	30.106	30.217	30.410	30.518	30.388	30.101
Temperature of Air	43.3	49.0	55.7	49.2	35.3	50.4	53.0
Temperature of Evaporation	42.8	48.8	54.2	45.2	35.2	49.2	50.0
Direction of Wind	SW.	ESE.	SW.	W.	SW.	SW.	W. W.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 50	5 59	6 20	6 59	7 28	8 5	8 45
10 10	9 10	9 20	9 59	10 28	11 5	11 30

## THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

Price 6d.; post-free, inland, 6d.

Contents of No. 38, Saturday, Nov. 14:—

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Scene from "Amy Robsart," at the Standard Theatre.

A Sketch at the Lyceum Theatre.

The schooner-yacht Oimara.

The Prince of Wales at Chantilly.

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&c., &c., &c.

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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1874; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

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THE BEST INSTRUMENTALISTS,

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THURSDAY .. .. . ORATORIO NIGHT.

FRIDAY .. .. . WAGNER NIGHT.

SATURDAY .. .. . POPULAR NIGHT.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes: Grand Tier (to seat Ten Persons), Three Guineas; Loggia (to seat Eight Persons), Two Guineas; Upper Tier (to seat Five Persons), One Guinea; Amphitheatre, 5s.; Areas, 4s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Admission (Promenade), 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; the usual Agents; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FORTY-THIRD SEASON, FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 20, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists—Madame Otto-Alviseben, Miss Helen Home, Miss A. Sterling, Miss Severn; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Carter, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 5s. and 10s. 6d. Subscriptions for Ten Concerts—Stalls, 25s. and 42s. Received at No. 6, Exeter Hall, from Ten till Five daily.

## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Immense success of "Richard Coeur de Lion." Every Evening at 6.45. NOBODY IN LONDON. At 7.45. RICHARD COEUR DE LION. Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. E. Dolman, W. Terriss, and Mr. Creswick; Miss Wells and Miss Jessie King. To conclude with HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE. F. Evans and Troupe. Prices from 6d. to 25s. Doors open at Half-past Six, Commence at 6.45. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN

(after an absence of three years in America) as LORD DUNDREARY Every Evening at 7.30. At 10.30 Planche's revived Vaudeville—THE LOAN OF A LOVER. (first time) Miss Walton. Concluding at 11.10. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

## LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. Henry Irving, with new

Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, &c. Every Evening at 7.45. HAMLET. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, T. Mead, H. B. Conway, F. Clements, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Pauncefort and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 6.50, with FISH OUT OF WATER.—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. E. Stumm.

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## ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—In compliance with numerous

requests, the Manager begs to announce that the FIRST MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE BLACK PRINCE will be given on SATURDAY, NOV. 23.—Places may be booked at all the Libraries, and at the Theatre. Commence at Two; carriages at 4.45.

## NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. John and Richard Douglas. Fourth Week. Immense success of Andrew Halliday's great Drury-Lane Drama, AMY ROSSART. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglas. Miss Agnes Bouverie, Miss Eleanor Burton, Mr. James Bennett, Mr. Pennington, and powerful select Company. Drury Lane Costumes and Effects. Every Evening at Seven. Conclude with a Favourite Comedietta.

## SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE

(to be Astley's), Westminster-bridge-road, will OPEN on SATURDAY, NOV. 21, with a great combination of extraordinary Dramatic and Equestrian ability, when will be produced the Grand Equestrian Spectacular Drama, TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, produced in a style of magnificence never before attempted; the character of Turpin by Washington Crowhurst, the great American actor (his first appearance in England). After which, the Equestrian Troupe, embracing a magnificent Stud of Horses and the most skilled Horsemasters and Gymnasts of the age; to be followed by the Grand Popular Fairy Spectacle, portrayed by 250 children, entitled CINDERELLA, the Good Fairy and Little Glass Slipper. Box-Office open from Ten until Four, under the direction of Mr. Drysdale. Dress Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Upper Circle, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Doors open a Half-past Six, commencing at Seven o'clock.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CONCERT,

THIS DAY.—Vocalists—Madame Otto Alviseben and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte—Mr. Walter Bachs. The programme will include—Overture, "Coriolan," Beethoven; Polonaise (op. 72), by Weber, arranged by Liszt; Symphony in E flat, "Lenore" (No. 5, op. 177), Joachim Raut (first time in England); Overture, "Les Deux Nuits," Boieldieu (first time at these concerts). Conductor, Mr. Manns. Numbered Stalls, Half a Crown.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for Week ending

MONDAY, NOV. 16 to THURSDAY, 19.—Great Annual Exhibition of Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits: the largest ever held, there being no less than 4990 entries.—N.B. On Monday the Palace will not open till Twelve o'clock.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.—English Comedy, under the direction of Mr. Charles Wynham.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.—Concert—Madame Sinico-Campobello, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Danneberg. Distribution of Prizes to London Rifle Brigade, the Lord Mayor and his staff, attending in State.

Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea: Seven Ticket.

## THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

will this year be published apart from the usual issue, and will consist of Two Sheets of Tales and Illustrations, and Two Coloured Pictures, inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, price One Shilling.

of which it most suitably consists warns the intelligent that it is not to be taken *au sérieux*. He enjoys carolling, not only for the pleasurable excitement to which it stirs his intellectual faculties, but also because it enables him to show how well he sits his horse. We should err, therefore, in attempting to draw important political inferences from his Guildhall speech. He doubtless wished to diffuse through the country a feeling of general satisfaction; and, like an expert speaker, he took care to show that he was full of the feeling he wished to impart.

The dull realities of things, however, even when they bear a sober resemblance to the aspect they presented in the flare of a gala representation of them, seldom call up the same class of emotions. The assembly-room on the morrow of a county ball has a ghastly look as compared with what it had the evening before, when, in a blaze of artificial light, and to the sound of enchanting music, manliness and beauty trod, hand in hand, the mazes of the dance. The Cabinet Council held on Tuesday, it may be presumed, caught but little inspiration from the Monday's banquet. The Ministerial programme for the approaching Session would have to be concocted in the absence of most of those aids to glorification which so greatly facilitated the triumph of the night before. It is not for us even to conjecture what was the tenour or the upshot of its proceedings. No clue was given at the Lord Mayor's dinner to guide us to so much as a plausible conclusion. We can hardly suppose that there is to be another year of political repose, or of ecclesiastical combat. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the municipal government of London will not be resolutely taken in hand, and that the Judicature Amendment Bill, a measure to regulate the storage and transit of explosive substances, and one for the repression of crimes of brutality, may constitute the chief contents of the Cabinet repertory. The surmise may, for aught we know, correctly foreshadow the fact. But we are not warranted to deduce this belief from the reticence which was so strictly observed on Monday night. Mr. Disraeli has taught us to think that nothing is so sure to happen as the unexpected, and the Queen's Speech of February next may possibly disclose a domestic policy which will rouse into activity for the next twelvemonth the political activities, not to say passions, of all classes in the United Kingdom.

It is not often that in regard to home politics it is safe to turn off the steam for any protracted interval. This is a consideration, however, which rather concerns the relative position of political parties than the measured progress of the nation; for it is certain that whoever may assume the conduct of public affairs must, if they would avoid being overtaken and ultimately superseded, move briskly forward in the path of improvement. But with regard to the foreign policy of the country the case is somewhat different, and we cheerfully admit that in this latter regard Ministers made a satisfactory show at the Guildhall dinner. To make no more than a passing allusion to the eloquent speech of Count Jarnac, the country will rejoice to learn from the lips of the right hon. Premier that our relations with all foreign Powers are of the most friendly character, that the moral influence of our advice was never more potent, that it will not be withheld wherever it is solicited, and that it will not be obtruded when it is not asked for. The policy of isolation is a policy of selfishness. Englishmen never heartily accepted it. But that which prompts to an employment of good offices in any conjuncture of events in which they are desired by the States most directly concerned coincides most nearly with the international sentiment of the country. We can all trust Lord Derby in this matter; and if this be the "spirited policy" which was called for by many candidates at the last general election, we rejoice in being able to announce our cordial acquiescence therein.

We are midway, if we may so describe the situation, between the close of one Parliamentary Session and the opening of another. The Lord Mayor's day marks the boundary-line between the past and the future. Sunset is long past, sunrise is expected. We watch for the dawn, but as yet we discern no gleam of it. No matter. The progress of this Empire, happily, does not depend upon the fate of Ministries. It may move more slowly and cautiously under some impulses than under others, but move it will, as surely as earth will obey the laws of gravitation. We cannot profess to be over anxious as to who is in or who is out of office. The public will always assert itself in the long run, and neither Ministerial self-gratulations nor Opposition complaints can materially hinder or accelerate the natural development of national life. Content we may well be, each in his own sphere, to do our duty and wait the event.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Chusan* on the Crinan Rock, at the entrance to Ardsrass Harbour, on the 21st of last month, was finished on Tuesday. The Court came to the unanimous finding that the officers of the ship were in no way to blame for the wreck, and accordingly ordered their certificates to be returned.

A letter has been received by the Corporation of Rochester in reply to one from that body to the War Department as to the alleged storage of large quantities of gunpowder and gun-cotton in the magazines at Upnor Castle, Chatham. The communication of the Surveyor-General of Ordnance is to the effect that there is no gun-cotton kept at Upnor, and no gunpowder except in the form of small-arm ammunition.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Princess Beatrice drove to the Glassalt Shiel on Saturday last, accompanied by Miss Ethel Cadogan and Mdlle. Norèle.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Lees, of Abbey Parish, Paisley, officiated. The Queen and the Princess visited the Hon. Lady Biddulph, at Abergeldie Mains, in the afternoon.

Her Majesty gave a ball in celebration of the Prince of Wales's birthday, on Monday evening, to the tenantry, servants, and gillies on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, with the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present.

Sir John and Lady Clark have been on a visit at the castle. Her Majesty has entertained at dinner the Duke of Richmond, Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Sir John and Lady Clark, the Rev. Dr. Lees, and the Rev. A. Campbell. The Duke of Richmond, who has been Minister in attendance on the Queen, left the castle on Monday for town.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Flora Clementina Isabella Macdonald to be one of the bedchamber women in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Frances Mary, Viscountess Forbes, resigned—Frances Mary, Viscountess Forbes, to be an extra bedchamber woman to her Majesty; and Miss Evelyn Cecilia Paget to be one of the maids of honour in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Flora Clementina Isabella Macdonald, resigned.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarewitch, and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday, at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., and the Rev. Canon Tarver officiated.

The Prince attained his thirty-third year on Monday. The auspicious occasion was celebrated with the usual rejoicings at Sandringham, a large circle of guests being assembled. The customary dinner was given to 220 labourers on the Royal estate, the Prince and Princess, with their children and their guests, being present. A dinner was also given at Wolferton to the workmen who have been engaged in the erection of the new Royal station. At Windsor, in the metropolis, and in various provincial towns, the day was observed with due honours. The tradesmen of the Prince and Princess held their annual dinner at Willis's Rooms, his Royal Highness having, as usual, presented a liberal supply of venison. Mr. Leo P. Thomas, of St. James's-street, presided; and the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, was in attendance. Covers were laid for 245.

The Czarewitch left Sandringham on Tuesday for town, and the Prince went on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. Villebois, at Marham. His Royal Highness was met at Narborough by his host, who drove him to Marham House, where a large party was assembled to meet the Royal guest. The Prince, who enjoyed excellent shooting during his visit, has returned to Sandringham.

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have driven out during the week. The Duke went to Windsor yesterday week, and had good sport in the Royal preserves. After partaking of luncheon with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, he returned to town.

The Czarewitch returned to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday from Sandringham, and in the evening accompanied the Duke to a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at the London University, in Burlington-gardens.

We are informed that the Empress of Russia has been confined to her room for several days in consequence of a very severe cold.

A grand entertainment and ball to the tenantry of the Roxburgh estates was given at Floors Castle, on Monday evening, by the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, in honour of the recent marriage and of the homecoming of the Marquis and Marchioness of Bowmont. The ball was opened by the Duchess of Roxburgh and Mr. Dunn, of Redden, one of the largest tenants of his Grace.

The tenantry of the Earl of Devon have presented him with a three-quarter-length portrait of himself in consideration of his uniform kindness as a landlord. The painting is by Richmond, and cost 700 gs.

Sir Baldwin and Lady Leighton entertained a distinguished audience yesterday week at Loton Park, Shropshire, the comedy of "School" being performed by amateurs in a highly successful manner. Lord Eliot and the Hon. Adela Wilbraham represented Dr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe, Lord Pollington Mr. Krux, Mrs. Burges Nacmi Tighe, and the Hon. Rosa Wilbraham and Sir Baldwin Leighton Bella and Beau Farintosh.

Marriages are arranged to take place between Miss Margaret Eric Smith, third daughter of Mr. Eric Carington Smith, and Mr. Alfred Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards, second son of Lord Charles Fitzroy; and between Mr. George D. Atkinson Clark, eldest son of the Rev. W. Atkinson Clark, of Port-an-Eilean, N.B., and Belford Hall, Northumberland, and Miss Caroline Coventry, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Henry Coventry and niece of Lady Holland.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ireland, at a meeting held in Dublin, has unanimously appointed the Duke of Abercorn as successor of the late Duke of Leinster in the position of Grand Master of the Order in Ireland.

Dr. Manning officiated, on Wednesday, at the benediction of the new Roman Catholic College of St. Charles, recently erected at Bayswater. The Archbishop was assisted by the coadjutor Bishop, Dr. Wethers, the whole Chapter of Westminster, Mgr. Patterson, Dr. Northcote, and a large number of other distinguished ecclesiastics.

Professor Leone Levi opened the tenth session of the Articled Clerks' Society, on Wednesday, with an address, in the course of which he considered the proposal to establish a new school of law, and, pointing out that the universities and colleges have already abundant means at their disposal for law studies, suggested that the Inns of Court should encourage such studies by prizes and scholarships to law students at those places of learning.

In a letter addressed to the clergy of his diocese, the Bishop of Lincoln proposed a series of questions with a view of eliciting their opinions on the questions of ritual revision likely to be raised in convocation. The first relates to the position of the celebrant, the second to vestments, and the third to the character of the authority by which the concessions that may be made should be guarded. Having set forth all the specific points of the controversy, his Lordship alludes to the cardinal question remaining in the background, whether the Church of England is to remain a national institution.

## The Extra Supplement.

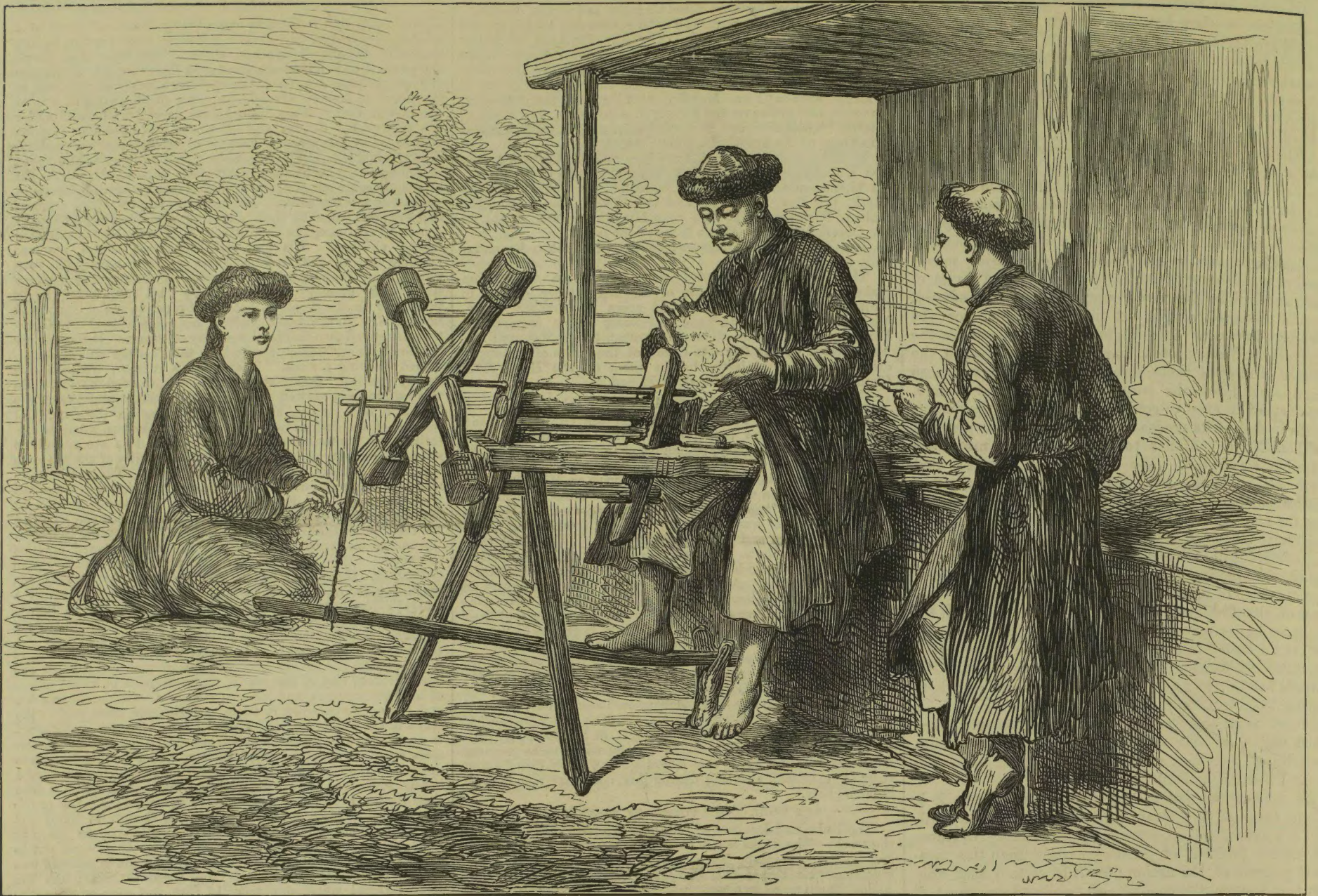
## "NERO AMIDST THE RUINS OF ROME."

This picture, by the German artist Piloty, bears reference to a celebrated passage, but rather infamous than famous, in the Augustan history of Imperial Rome. Claudius Caesar Nero, the sixth of the Emperors, succeeded Claudius, his stepfather and great-uncle, A.D. 54. His mother, Agrippina, was one of the worst of women, though daughter of Germanicus, one of the best of men. Nero, indeed, was carefully educated under the philosopher Seneca, and his youth gave promise of some virtues, as it displayed a variety of talents and accomplishments. But when he had been several years in power he began to indulge every licentious and atrocious impulse of passion, till he soon became one of the most detestable tyrants of Europe in ancient or modern times. His mother and two wives, Octavia and Poppæa, came to their death by him, the former through a judicial sentence, the last-named, it is said, by his personal act of violence. His foul and disgusting orgies are too horrible to be narrated, and no private household was safe against their ruthless intrusion. The Roman aristocracy were also greatly scandalised by his appearing as a performer in the theatres, both in several towns of Italy and in Greece. In the tenth year of his reign a great conflagration destroyed two-thirds of the city of Rome. It began near the Emperor's "Golden House" on the Palatine Hill, and continued burning a week. There was a rumour, which seems hardly credible, that Nero himself was the incendiary. He was said to have viewed the great fire with rapture from the top of a high tower, singing and playing on the lute, and talking of the destruction of Troy. But Tacitus, a better historian than Suetonius, doubts the truth of this story, and we are not sure even whether Nero was really guilty of the murders and other hideous crimes ascribed to him. The poor people made houseless and destitute by the conflagration were provided with shelter in the Emperor's gardens, and were relieved by the distribution of food. In this instance, however, as upon the occasion of the Great Fire of London 1600 years afterwards, the malignant spirit of religious bigotry prompted fanatics to accuse the disciples of an unpopular faith. The Christians, those to whom St. Paul himself wrote his great Epistle, and amongst whom he soon afterwards died a martyr's death, were denounced as having set fire to Rome, just as the English Roman Catholics were charged, in the inscription on the Monument, with setting fire to London. A persecution more cruel than was ever known at any other time began amidst the savage acclamations of the populace in the most civilised city of the world, the metropolis of social order, of law, government, and justice. Hundreds of Romans, Greeks, and Jews, who believed in their risen Saviour, were tied to the stake in the gardens of the Imperial Palace, and were tortured to death for the amusement of assembled spectators. Some were smeared with oil or pitch or wax, and a flaming torch was applied to their bodies; others were covered with skins of wild beasts, and given to be torn by dogs; many were crucified like their Divine Lord; many more were devoured by lions in the arena for a holiday spectacle. Tacitus, though he hates the Christian superstition, as he calls it, yet confesses his pity for "the guilty" upon this occasion, "since they were put to death not for the public good, but to gratify the cruelty of one man." If so, that man was the Emperor Nero; but the same infernal spirit of enmity to God and man was in the hearts of many others, sitting in the high places of the Roman world. It is probable that this wicked Emperor once personally sat in court to pass sentence upon no less a prisoner than the Apostle of the Gentiles. The end of Nero's reign and life was disastrous, as he had deserved; a military insurrection threatened his overthrow, and the Senate, to appease the legions, ordered Nero's death, which he was permitted to suffer privately, in the thirty-second year of his age. The recollection of these circumstances will impart a considerable degree of interest to the picture we have engraved.

## MR. H. IRVING AS HAMLET.

That the Hamlet of Mr. Irving, once recognised as a real ideal of that wonderful character, should transfer itself from the boards to the various media of pictorial illustration is in these days one of the most natural results. The portrait we give this week presents Hamlet in the reflective mood in which he enters reading, and is encountered by Polonius. This scene with Polonius is original. Unlike the scene with Ophelia and the interview with his mother in her closet, both of which are not only suggested but fully described in the "Histories Tragiques" of Belleforest, this interview with Polonius is an addition by the dramatist, who had evidently determined on making a character of the old, too-busy chamberlain. But Polonius does not appear in our picture, though he has just encountered the questioner. "Do you know me, my Lord?" "Excellent well," is the reply, "You are a fish-monger." But Polonius disputes his definition, whereupon the Prince rejoins—"Then I would you were so honest a man." Hamlet still proceeds with his reading. He cares little for the matter; his book contains "words, words, words;" but they suggest a great number of things on which his missal is silent. He cannot but reflect that to be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand. How Polonius puts his patience to the test, and earns the rejoinder of being a "tedious old fool," everyone remembers. These whimsical replies are designed by Hamlet to be among the first signs of his supposed lunacy. Our portrait, therefore, presents the actor, as it were, on the border land of the rational and the insane, and light and darkness are made strangely to mingle in the delineation. Hamlet's first trial is on Polonius; he knew the astute gossip would spread the intelligence through the Court. Belleforest tells us that Hamlet was inspired by the example of David and Brutus in feigning madness while preparing means for the accomplishment of his pious revenge. We see thus that the story carries us back to times profane and sacred, and marks the depths of significance in the character. Mr. Irving will now have an opportunity of strengthening his insight into many mysteries of the past, of which no performer can have any perception until he has acted it with much frequency. We trust that his earnestness will win for him an excellence that will worthily crown his serious endeavours.

A conference of Yorkshire chambers of commerce was held at Bradford, on Wednesday, to consider the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. Mr. Ripley, M.P., in moving that a memorial be presented to the home Government on the subject, condemned the treaty and urged the importance of Government taking care that no duties should be levied in Canada or any other British colony upon articles the produce or manufacture of the United States, or any foreign country, lower than were imposed upon articles of produce or manufacture of Great Britain. The memorial, which embodied these views, was adopted unanimously.



COTTON GIN, EASTERN TURKESTAN.



DERVISHES IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.



SIR SAMUEL BAKERS EXPEDITION UP THE WHITE NILE: HAULING A STEAMER THROUGH CUTTINGS IN THE RIVER-GRASS.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 12.

A letter from M. Laboulaye, professing to represent the views of the Left Centre, of which he is one of the principal spokesmen, appeared in the *Journal des Débats* at the close of last week. In it he stated that the Assembly, which, he maintains, has neither the strength to exist nor the courage to die, will not vote the Constitutional Bills as drawn up by the Commission of Thirty, and therefore urges the dissolution of that body and the establishment of a Republic *de jure* as well as *de facto*, with due provision for the definition and also for the transmission of presidential power. This letter has doubtless had something to do with the publication, in yesterday's *Moniteur*, of an article claiming to embody the programme which the Government will submit to the Assembly when it meets. This includes the vote by arrondissement and the establishment of an Upper Chamber, with power for the President to dissolve the Lower Chamber with the consent of the upper. The powers of the Executive are also defined; but the questions of the proclamation of a Republic and the establishment of a definite form of government are left in abeyance. All such difficult matters are to be shelved until the conclusion of the Septennate.

Sunday's elections have caused some excitement, and have afforded grounds for rejoicing for both Bonapartists and Republicans. The former are jubilant on account of the overpowering victory they have achieved in the department of the Oise, their candidate, the Duc de Mouchy, having polled 53,354 votes, against 19,167 given to M. Rousselle, the advanced Republican, and 18,816 to M. Levavasseur, his more moderate compeer. On the other hand, in the department of the Nord, M. Parsy, the Republican candidate, whose success was greatly influenced by a letter addressed in his favour by M. Thiers to M. Marcere, has been returned by 123,347 votes—M. Fievet, the Bonapartist, having obtained 102,584. In the department of the Drome, too, the return of M. Madier Montjau has been secured by an immense majority. The elections for the municipal councils of the commune are fixed for the 22nd.

The operations of the Republicans and Carlists before Iran are being followed with much interest, though conflicting telegrams and the proverbial ignorance of geography distinguishing French newspaper-writers render it somewhat difficult for anyone to obtain a clear idea of what is really going on across the Spanish frontier. On Monday the Spanish Embassy informed the Government that Don Carlos had crossed over into French territory, and was staying incognito at Hendaya. Instructions were at once sent to the local authorities to investigate the matter, and the reply was that no trace of the Pretender had been or could be discovered. This result was at once communicated to the Embassy, for whom documents extending to upwards of 350 pages contradicting the allegations set forth in the famous Spanish note have been prepared. The doings of the Carlists just now form the staple of conversation on the boulevards, though the sporting world is still agitated by the action of the police with respect to the proprietors of betting agencies, upon whom a fresh raid has been made, resulting in fines and confiscations.

A tempest in a tea-pot has broken out at the Ecole de Médecine, and will, on account of the absurd importance given to it by the papers, become the sensation of the next few days. Dr. Chauffard, who has just been appointed Inspector-General of Medical Studies, is a staunch Monarchist and a fervent Catholic—circumstances not calculated to create a favourable impression upon that large section of the students who affect Republicanism and who profess materialism more ardently than medicine. Accordingly, at his opening lecture on Monday evening he was howled down, and had to leave the hall without a hearing. There was a repetition of the same scene on Wednesday, when, despite the threats of the authorities to close the school if such disturbances continued, the professor was yelled at till he left the chair, upon which the students celebrated his departure by smashing several windows. Meanwhile the Protestant consistories whose elections have been annulled by the Minister of Public Instruction, have, at a meeting of delegates, refused to hold fresh elections, and have prepared a dignified remonstrance.

M. Taschereau, who has for some years been at the head of the National Library, and Monsignor Fruchard, the Archbishop of Tours, are dead. Another death, of a more sensational nature, took place on Monday evening, when a lady of seventy, the mother of a well-known banker, committed suicide by throwing herself out of a third-floor window.

## SPAIN.

The latest news from the seat of war is furnished by a telegram from Bayonne on Thursday, which states that the Carlists, under Don Carlos, had been defeated before Irun and compelled to raise the siege of that town. Don Carlos and his troops have retreated into the mountains. The final engagement was of a sanguinary character. Two hundred of the Republican troops were wounded. General Loma occupies Oyarzan and General Laserna has entered Larcumburo.

## ITALY.

All the Italian Ministers have been re-elected, and there is no doubt that the Government will have a good majority in the new Chamber. A second ballot will be necessary in the cases of General La Marmora, Baron Ricasoli, and some other distinguished members of the late Parliament; but their re-election is considered certain.

Yesterday week the Pope was about to receive a deputation, but, on entering the hall, had a fainting fit and was obliged to retire. It is stated by the doctors that the indisposition is slight. His Holiness received several English Catholics on Tuesday, and, in addressing them, referred to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees. He had not read it, he said, and had no great desire to read blasphemies; but, from what he understood, its object was to make English Catholics believe that he wished them to be disloyal to their Sovereign and their laws. The fallen Minister was puzzled by the progress of the Church, and hoped to arrest it by interpreting after his own fashion the will of the Vicar of Christ. In conclusion, the Pope alluded to those who, calling themselves Catholics, were worse than infidels and Protestants, because they daily rebelled against the laws of the Church.

Mr. Jervoise, the unofficial British representative at the Vatican, has given up his residence in Rome, in accordance with his instructions from the Foreign Office.

## BELGIUM.

The Chambers were opened on Tuesday. There was no speech from the Throne, and nothing of note occurred.

## GERMANY.

In the German Parliament, on Thursday week, the first debate took place on the Landsturm Bill. The Minister of War, in defending the measure, said that the Landsturm was for defence, and not for aggression. It was resolved to refer

the bill to a committee. In Monday's sitting the Imperial Budget was brought forward for discussion, and Herr Delbrück, the Finance Minister, stated that there would be an estimated surplus of revenue over expenditure to the amount of 13,300,000 reichsmarks. The bill extending the provisions of the Imperial coinage law to Alsace and Lorraine was read the third time and passed on Tuesday. Complaint was made in the course of the debate of the scarcity of Imperial currency in those provinces; but the Minister said that this would be remedied by the introduction of the new measure. In another debate which followed it was resolved that a register of trade marks should be inserted in the official gazette.

A telegram from Berlin on Thursday states that the Prussian Government has declined a proposal made by the Government of Russia to revise the frontier of the two countries.

## RUSSIA.

The Government has ordered eighteen iron sloops for the Aral Sea flotilla, and two steamers for the Amu Darva.

Russian aid having been requested by the Khan of Khiva for the purpose of putting down rebellion among his own subjects, it is proposed to send an expeditionary force across the river Amu.

The life-boat presented by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to the Black Sea Shipwreck Society was taken to Nicolaieff on Sunday in grand procession and launched.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Lower House has rejected the new proposal as to the mode of collecting taxes, although the Finance Minister showed the small sum at which the taxpayers assessed themselves under the existing system.

## TURKEY.

Turkey has addressed an identical note to Austria, Russia, and Germany on the subject of commercial treaties with Roumania. It expresses satisfaction at the assurance of the three Powers that there is no intention to dissolve the tie between the Porte and the Principalities, but regards with apprehension the prospects of future violations of the Treaty of Paris.

## AMERICA.

A semi-official statement has been made, as we learn by special telegram from New York, that President Grant will take no further steps towards specie payments, and that he interprets the results of the recent elections as a rebuke to the Republican party, and not to himself.

The full election return shows that the next Senate will contain forty Republicans, thirty-three Opposition, and one vacancy, a contested seat for Louisiana. This is seven Republican majority against twenty-five, the present number. The Democratic majority in the new House of Representatives will be from sixty-four to seventy-four; in the present House there is a Republican majority of 110.

General Sherman has sent in a report, in which he deprecates as inadequate an army of only 25,000 men for the requirements of such a large area of territory as the United States.

At a conference on the subject of the Virginia State debt a report was read recommending sufficient taxation to pay 4 per cent per annum on the funded and on two thirds of the unfunded debt. It was also proposed to raise a new loan for the purpose of redeeming the old debt.

## INDIA.

In order that further evidence as to his identity might be obtained, the man who was arrested as Nana Sahib has been removed from Gwalior to Cawnpore.

From a Parliamentary return relative to the public debt of India, and the charges thereon, it appears that on March 31 last the net amount of outstanding debt was £66,417,000.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

A telegram from Shanghai announces that the difficulty between China and Japan created by the Japanese expedition to Formosa has been amicably arranged. China pays Japan an indemnity of 500,000 taels, in consideration of which the Japanese troops will evacuate Formosa.

Mr. Vogel, the Premier of the New Zealand Government, has left for Europe by the homeward mail-steamer.

The American Social Science Society has unanimously elected Princess Dora d'Istria a corresponding member.

There has been a hurricane in the West India Islands, and much damage has been done at Kingston, in Jamaica.

General the Marquis de Laplace died recently, at the age of eighty-five. He was the son of the celebrated author of the "*Mécanique Céleste*."

Lieutenant Zubowitz, an officer in the Hungarian Honved Corps, had undertaken the feat of riding from Vienna to Paris within fourteen days on one horse. He arrived in Paris on Monday, but it was the fifteenth day of his journey.

We learn from the Cape of Good Hope that active operations are being carried on at the gold-fields there, a large party of Australian diggers having arrived. The diamond-fields, too, are yielding well.

As an inducement to provide precautions for safety in coal-mines, a reward of 10,000*fr.* is to be given to that colliery owner in Belgium in whose pits the smallest number of workmen shall have been killed by explosions in the ten years ending in 1883.

It has been found necessary to buoy the direct United States cable, owing to a fault having passed overboard during a severe gale. Messrs. Siemens Brothers estimate that 180 miles of the cable then remained to lay.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald* has sent a telegram from Khartoum reporting the proceedings of the Gordon expedition into the Uganda territory. The route to Gondokoro is described as very difficult, and not safe for trade. Colonel Long was attacked by a native tribe during his journey.

The King of Ashantee has settled down quietly, being unable to recover his ascendancy over other native tribes. The Houssas are pillaging the traders, and a white officer is to be sent to the Prah to check them. The chiefs were to hold a meeting at Cape Coast to discuss the slave trade and other matters.

Some articles that had been used by the late Dr. Livingstone in Africa have been sold by auction and realised £28 4*s.*

Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., delivered a lecture to working men at Dundee, on Monday night, on Free Italy. He gave some account of several visits he had paid to that country, and contrasted its present condition favourably with its past state.

The residence of the late Mr. Norman Morriss, situate in the parish of Lingfield, Surrey, has been disposed of to Mr. J. Spender Clay for £64,000, including timber.—The Oakwood estate, Beckenham, Kent, consisting of a mansion and about forty acres, has been sold to Mr. Francis Cramp, the present tenant, for £25,000.—The *Scotsman* says the residential estate of Minird, belonging to Mr. Pender, M.P., has been bought by Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of Leghorn, at the price of £80,000.

## THE CONQUEST OF THE NILE.

Sir Samuel Baker's narrative of his political and military expedition, with authority from the Khedive or Viceroy of Egypt, to put down the slave trade in that region of Equatorial Africa whence flows the main stream of the Nile, fills two very interesting volumes. The publishers, Messrs. Macmillan and Co., allow us to present the readers of this Journal with two or three of the Illustrations, which are more than fifty, drawn by Messrs. Zwecker and Durand from original sketches made in Africa. The book is entitled *ISMATIA*, from the name of his Highness the Khedive, whose enlightened and energetic policy seems to deserve this compliment. It is proposed to give this name to the town of Gondokoro. We shall occupy a column or two not unpleasantly with a mere review of the chief incidents and performances related by our countryman, the brave and skilful leader of an Egyptian force in the lands of his previous geographical exploration.

His descriptive and narrative work on the "Albert Nyanza and Great Basin of the Nile" is long since familiar to the public. Yet we have some little satisfaction in remembering that, several months before its appearance, this Journal was favoured by the traveller, immediately upon his return to England in 1864, with sketches and notes furnishing early information of what he had seen. The region which more particularly belongs to Sir Samuel Baker's achievements, as an explorer ten years ago, and recently as a conqueror and ruler on behalf of the Egyptian Government, is readily defined. It lies south of Gondokoro, a town on the White Nile, three thousand miles above the river from its mouth, and half that distance above Khartoum, where the main river is joined by the Blue Nile (Bahr el Azrek) from Abyssinia. There is also the Red Nile (Bahr el Gazal), which joins the White Nile from the west, midway between Khartoum and Gondokoro, with many other streams on that side, from the countries of Darfur and Dongo. South and east of Gondokoro was an unknown region till the late Captain Speke and Colonel J. A. Grant came across it from Zanzibar, meeting at Gondokoro with Sir Samuel Baker, who pursued his explorations after their return to Europe. There are two great lakes, the Victoria Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza, communicating with the upper branches of the Nile in the latitude of the equator. The Victoria Nyanza, which is probably a chain of several not very large or deep lakes, was discovered by Captain Speke, but is still imperfectly known. The Albert Nyanza, a much more important piece of inland water, is situated to the west of the Victoria Nyanza, and its north end sends forth the main stream of the White Nile towards Gondokoro. Its western shore, and both shores at the upper end, are guarded by high mountain ranges, and the lake is of great depth. Dr. Livingstone, be it remembered, never saw the Albert Nyanza. Sir S. Baker was till lately inclined to believe that it communicated with the great Lake Tanganyika, still farther south, around which and beyond which turned the latest wanderings of Dr. Livingstone. But this has proved to be a mistake, and the Albert Nyanza, so far as we can yet say, appears to be the true head of the Nile; while the Victoria Nyanza, which has an outlet into the eastern side of this lake, seems to be a sort of back water or secondary reservoir. The Albert Nyanza was first visited by Sir Samuel Baker and his wife on March 14, 1864. Its north-east shore, which alone has yet been explored, has a large native population. It belongs to the Kitwara, Unyoro, and Chopi countries, lying above Magungo, the mouth of Speke's Victoria Nile. These countries are reached from Gondokoro by a rather devious route of several hundred miles, turning eastward away from the Nile and bending again southward, through the Madi territories, Shooli and Umro. Here lay the course of Sir Samuel Baker's late campaign, avoiding the neighbouring lands of Obbo and Latooka, where he and his wife sojourned many months upon the former occasion. We shall not easily forget the Latooka people. They are fine, athletic, good-humoured savages, who go perfectly naked. The men keep their hair matted with twine into a thick, hard, natural helmet, which is never loosened, and is further strengthened or adorned with shells and plates of copper. But it is not with this nation that the present narrative is concerned.

The expedition began to move in the autumn of 1869, when the heavy baggage was sent up to Khartoum. Sir Samuel Baker, with Lady Baker and his nephew, Lieutenant Julian Baker, R.N., arrived at Khartoum by an overland journey from Souakim, on the Red Sea coast. Mr. E. Higginbotham, engineer, and Dr. Gedge, medical officer, with half a dozen skilled English mechanics, brought up the machinery, steam-engines and steam-boilers, portable steam-boats of steel, divided into sections, and other costly apparatus. These were conveyed by land some part of the way, above the Nile cataracts, on the backs of camels across the Nubian desert. The troops assembled at Khartoum were now placed under Baker Pasha's command. They were 1400 infantry, 250 irregular cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. But, as the means of transport were deficient, he rejected the cavalry and part of the artillery. He had rifled mountain guns of bronze, throwing 8½ lb. shells, and 200 rockets. Forty or more picked men were armed with breech-loaders, and formed a body-guard. He started from Khartoum up the White Nile on Feb. 8, 1870.

Seven or eight hundred miles above Khartoum, beyond the junction of the Sobat with the Nile, the state of the river became very distressing. It was quite choked up with dense masses of tangled grass, which grows 20 ft. long, its stalks like sugar-cane, and knit together in a perfect mat by offshoots from every joint. The flotilla turned aside into a channel named the Bahr Giraffe, which seemed at first to be more open; but here, too, its progress was constantly stopped. The labour of cutting passages, which are spoken of as "canals," through the immense thickness of rank vegetation, seems to have been severely felt. It was like that of cutting through the ice in the Arctic regions. Not more than about one mile a day could be traversed by the aid of a thousand toiling hands with their swords and knives. The Illustration we have borrowed shows a party of the black Sudan troops hauling one of the steamers through a passage cut in the long grass which filled the river. This and other vessels, heavily laden, drew 4 ft. 6 in., and it was found, in the first days of April, that the depth of water at that season would not allow them to float. Sir Samuel Baker was therefore obliged to return and establish a dépôt for the expedition to wait till the White Nile channel could be made clear. The place he chose was Tewikeyeah, in the Shillook country, half way between Khartoum and Gondokoro. Meantime, he went on to confer with the Pasha of the Sudan, and to procure the forces needed for the new and arduous work.

The obstacles and hindrances met with by Sir Samuel Baker were not confined to those of natural growth. Sheikh Achmet Agad, the leading Arab trader of the White Nile region, had a secret contract with the local Governor for the exclusive privilege of trading there. This was ostensibly a trade in ivory, but really the slave trade, which Baker Pasha had been authorised to suppress. It was necessary to get the contract modified, which caused further loss of time. But in November Sir Samuel was again with his expedition at

Tewfilceyah, and on Dec. 11 fairly started for Gondokoro, which he reached in April, 1871.

War at once ensued between Sir Samuel Baker and the surrounding Bari tribes. They were incited by the slave-traders. Some months were spent in effecting their subjugation. The fighting consisted of night attacks by the Bari, who were finally subdued by a thirty days' excursion of a flying column of 450 men. Then arose a general desire among the Egyptian officers to return home. Most of these had risen from the ranks, and were men of little character. Their excuse was the scarcity of grain. The real cause was Sir Samuel Baker's order that all who took slaves should suffer death, the officers having secret relations with the slave-dealers. On Sept. 12, 1871, a "round robin" was sent to Sir Samuel Baker to this effect, signed by every officer except Abdul Kadr and the aides. Sir Samuel's reply was to issue an order to march at midnight to attack an outlying Bari settlement. The result of the attack, which was successful, was the acquisition of grain enough for a twelvemonth's supply and the destruction of a mutinous organisation. But it reappeared. Sir Samuel Baker next issued an order that all actual invalids should be sent to Khartoum. During his absence the officer in command sent down no fewer than 600 men, thus reducing the strength of the expedition more than one half. Sir Samuel Baker had now only 500 men, including officers, with whom to pursue his project.

When he had left Gondokoro some years before, the country was full of populous and smiling villages. Returning, he found it a wilderness. The natives had been forced to become allies of the slave-dealers, and in their turn had their land ravaged by tribes suffering from the attacks of the slavers. The whole country was thus reduced to a state of anarchy. But having been invited by the slave-dealers to make common cause against the Government, the people combined, and dropped intestine quarrels. When the expedition first reached Gondokoro, there was not even a hut for Lady Baker, while there were fifty-eight vessels with cargoes requiring storage. The troops had at once to create a station and to fight. The fortifications being complete, Sir Samuel Baker, notwithstanding the defection already narrated, resolved to penetrate further south with 212 picked men of the troops still left. These at first had but little discipline, but he soon drilled them into good soldiers. They were courageous, muscular fellows, who made excellent skirmishers. They wore red shirts, white knickerbockers, and gaiters. Every man carried a small Canada hatchet, and used a sword bayonet. Sir Samuel Baker, his wife, and Lieutenant Baker had to precede the troops a distance of eighty miles to engage carriers for the baggage of the main body. Of twenty-one horses brought from Egypt, all had died except four, and of these only one returned alive. The advance party started on Jan. 18, 1872. Fifty men were sent back with 500 carriers to bring up the baggage along with the main body, which in the meantime had been fiercely attacked by the natives. One artilleryman was speared on his gun. The natives, however, had been driven off. The whole of the little army being now got together, and hospital stores and merchandise to purchase supplies by the way being complete, Sir Samuel Baker pushed on southward to Fatiko, about 160 miles south of Gondokoro.

Fatiko was found to be a nest of slave-hunting stations about twenty miles apart, and held by about a thousand ruffians, all organised after a rude military fashion, and armed with muskets. They were all in the employ of one slave-dealer in Khartoum, and were commanded by his son-in-law, Abco Saoud. This man had lately returned from the most southerly station in the Unyoro country, whither he had been to incite the King against Sir Samuel Baker. He had done the same with every tribe along the route, and had promised to initiate an attack on the Government troops. The stoppage of the slave trade, which Sir Samuel Baker came to effect, meant ruin to him and to all other slave-traders of Khartoum. All Sir Samuel Baker's subsequent losses and difficulties were the result of the intrigues of this designing scoundrel. The natives who knew Sir Samuel Baker from his previous visit flocked to him for protection against the slave-hunters. They are of the Shooli tribe, and he describes them as a handsome, industrious, intelligent, clever people, practising both agriculture and hunting. When bound on hunting expeditions the wives and children accompany the men. The children wear pumpkin shells on their heads to ward off the heat. They have little to speak of in the way of religion, and practise polygamy. All the tribes are under a great chief, by name Rotjama, and every little section has its own head man. They have villages of mud and straw houses, well built, but very dirty. In this respect they differ from the Bari, who are a very cleanly people. Fatiko is the paradise of Central Africa, possessing a glorious climate, and being a most beautiful country. Sir Samuel Baker holds that it ought to become a coffee-producing country. It is at a great elevation above the sea. Since Sir Samuel Baker's previous visit much of it had been devastated by the slave-hunters.

From Fatiko, having arranged matters there, Sir Samuel Baker led his forces southward to Masindi, the capital of Unyoro, 318 miles from the head-quarters of Gondokoro, and on the opposite side of the Victoria Nile. There he found reigning Kabba Rega, the son of his old friend Kamrasi. Kabba Rega was a great scoundrel. His palace was a large hut, very comfortable, and walled with bamboos and reeds. He had a throne on which he used to sit in great state; he had his buffoons and dwarfs, and an immense harem, being married to his own sisters, and having as his wives those of his late father. Kabba Rega was a usurper, killing his brother in a civil war, fomented by the slave-hunters to serve their own purposes. At Masindi all the people were ready to accept the Egyptian rule till the King forbade them. Sir Samuel Baker's aim was to annex this country to Egypt, and, accepting the King as a vassal, accord him Egyptian protection against the slave-hunters, with whom he was unable to cope. But Kabba Rega was urged by them to resist this project. His animosity resulted in the attempt to destroy Sir Samuel Baker and his men by poisoned cider and the subsequent night attack, which was a very near escape for the party. Lady Baker, who had been strolling with her husband, had fortunately gone back into the hut before the ambuscade opened fire, but she ran out into the midst of it with her husband's rifle and ammunition just as a man at his side fell shot through the heart, the bullets whistling around her plentifully. After a desperate but successful resistance, Unyoro was subdued. The return march began, first to the Victoria Nile, to join Rionga, whom Sir Samuel Baker determined to set up as Sheik of Unyoro, and thence to Fatiko, to bring up reinforcements. Sir Samuel describes Masindi as a beautiful town. Before it became necessary to destroy it he had an excellent and well laid-out station, with a capital garden, in which, after six weeks' cultivation, they had ripened English vegetables, cucumbers and melons. The battle of Masindi was fought on June 8, and on the 14th the retreat commenced. The pathway was overgrown with tall grass. The little party had to march almost in Indian file. The two horses were laden with baggage, as were the few donkeys, on which were also the wounded. Lady Baker had to tramp the whole seven days' march, eighty miles, on foot. They camped at night in casual open spaces, or cleared a camping ground with axes, throwing up

every night chevaux-de-frise against native attacks. All slept in the open air, under and on oilskins spread on the sacking wet grass. It was very cold at night, but fires were made. There was no food except flour mixed with water, without salt, and wild vegetables. Lady Baker was footsore and almost worn out; and often at a hill her husband had to stretch out his hand behind him to pull her up. To add to the hardships, they were almost constantly fighting, the whole route being one long ambuscade. The road consisted of alternate mud and water and tangled grass. But the fort at Fatiko was reached on Aug. 2, and all was well.

Having set up Rionga, and settled some troubles that had occurred at Fatiko during his absence, Sir Samuel Baker forwarded an irregular force of 200 men to operate against Kabba Rega, which so punished his people that they were thoroughly cowed. That chieftain, retreating southward, evacuated Unyoro, leaving Rionga now chief of the whole territory and Governor of Unyoro, vice Kabba Rega, deposed. Rionga was supported by a force of 200 troops, under the command of Major Abdullah.

Sir Samuel Baker remained seven months at Fatiko. He completed substantial permanent fortifications, built dwelling-houses and storehouses, and cultivated useful gardens. He also hunted the wild beasts and administered the local government. An embassy from Mtse, the King of Uganda, Captain Speke's country on the Victoria Nyanza, was received by Sir S. Baker at Fatiko. He sent, through Mtse, a letter for Dr. Livingstone, which was finally delivered to Lieutenant Cameron at Unyanyembe. Mtse afterwards conveyed a reply from Lieutenant Cameron for Sir S. Baker to Gondokoro. It is to be hoped that the King of Uganda will be rewarded by our Foreign Office, and that he will further be made useful.

Sir Samuel, or Baker Pasha, as he was styled in Central Africa, was employed by the Egyptian Government only for a term, which expired in April, 1873. He therefore left Fatiko on March 20, Major Abdullah remaining in charge of the fort, and returned to Gondokoro. Mr. Higginbotham and Dr. Gedge had unhappily died. Much had been done by the English workmen at Gondokoro, or Ismailia, as it should now be called. The beautiful new twin screw-steamer, the Khedive, of 108 tons burden, constructed of steel, was greatly admired.

Leaving this place on May 26, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, with Lieutenant Baker and others, descended the Nile to Khartoum, where they arrived by the end of June. They re-crossed the desert from Berber to Souakim, and got back to Cairo by the Red Sea voyage to Suez, with a narrow escape of shipwreck. The Khedive received from our countryman in person, on Aug. 25, a full explanation of all that had been done. After six weeks' repose in Egypt Sir Samuel came home to England, as we recollect, in the autumn of last year.

The conquest of the Upper Nile and Albert Nyanza countries was not, indeed, completely achieved and finally secured by Sir Samuel Baker, but he had made a good commencement. His successor, Colonel Gordon, R.E., the very able officer who put down the Taeping rebellion in China, may be relied upon, in our judgment, to do all that man can do. We forbear to discuss the matter of Abco Saoud's release and employment by Colonel Gordon, at which Sir S. Baker expresses so much indignation. Colonel Gordon is a man worthy of the confidence and esteem of the English public, and until we get his version of the affair, we are content to believe that he had good reasons for all he has done.

The Khedive of Egypt, thanks to our countrymen, has now a splendid opportunity of becoming Emperor of the Nile, with dominions extending from the Equator to the Mediterranean, and including many fertile and populous territories, watered and opened to traffic by the great river and its lakes, for a length of above three thousand miles. He will have the support of Great Britain upon one condition—that he persevere in abolishing the slave trade. Our Livingstones and Bakers will not then have toiled in vain.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A very successful meeting has closed the London Athletic Club season at Lillie-bridge.

The Company of Drapers has voted 100 gs. to the Regent's Park Explosion Relief Fund.

Lord Salisbury has appointed Dr. George Birdwood assistant reporter on products of India and curator of the India Museum under Dr. Forbes Watson.

The last remaining portion of the materials of Northumberland House was sold by auction on Tuesday. Altogether the materials of this building have realised £6550.

In a letter to the Lord Mayor the Marquis of Salisbury expresses, on behalf of the Indian Government, his thanks for the zealous and effectual exertions made by the Mansion House Relief Fund Committee to avert the famine which recently threatened Bengal and Behar.

In the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington a show of chrysanthemums, fruit, and vegetables was opened on Wednesday. Many fine specimens are exhibited, and the Queen's gardener at Frogmore is among the contributors and prize-takers.

The president and council of the German Gymnastic Society gave a concert last Saturday evening in the great hall of the gymnasium in Pancras-road, the receipts from which are to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers who were burnt out in the late conflagrations at Meiningen and Moellen, in Germany.

The capital of the Artisans, Labourers, and General Dwellings Company, which was originally fixed at a quarter of a million, is to be quadrupled, owing to the large sums required for the Shaftesbury Park and Queen's Park estates. As to the latter, applications were made for 700 houses before a brick was laid.

The forty-first anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society took place on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, under the presidency of Mr. William James Ford, of the firm of Hoare and Co. Upwards of 500 gentlemen were present, including the leading members of the trade: the subscriptions amounted to nearly £1000.

The carriage-way extending from Hyde Park-corner to the Marble Arch, which has for some time past been closed, was reopened on Monday. The whole length has been remacadamised and rolled by steam power. The entire length of the ride in Rotten-row is being repaired and the outer coating removed. The paths skirting the ride are also being regavelled, rolled, and returned.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 92,029, of whom 34,990 were in workhouses and 57,039 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 8634, 13,190, and 24,477 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 760, of whom 492 were men, 221 women, and 47 children under sixteen.

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., presided, and the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Exeter, and others were present, yesterday week, at a meeting of the council of the Smithfield Club, held to make arrangements for the annual cattle show at the Agricultural Hall. Some new regulations have been made and some additional prizes are offered, the gross value of the awards being upwards of £3000. The show will open on Dec. 7.

Six annuities were balloted for at the half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution yesterday week, and there were 139 applicants. It was stated by the chairman that the past half year had been financially prosperous, many legacies, varying from £200 to £1000, having been left to the institution.

A generous rivalry between the Temple head gardeners has resulted this year in two splendid shows of chrysanthemums, which, through the courtesy of the Templars, are open to public view. Mr. Newton's exhibition, the finest ever produced in the Inner Temple Gardens, having been in bloom some weeks, is beginning to lose its brilliancy; but Mr. Dale's choice flowers, in the Middle Temple Gardens, opening later, are still to be seen in the perfection of their varied beauty.

A meeting was held at the Townhall, Hackney, on Tuesday evening, at which it was resolved to establish a Liberal Club in that borough, and it was stated that suitable premises had already been secured.—At a meeting of the Finsbury Conservative Association, yesterday week, a letter was read from Mr. Disraeli, expressing his satisfaction at the efforts which were being made to promote the Conservative cause in the district, and expressing a hope that the energy and perseverance which the association had evinced would result in a triumph. The Marquis of Salisbury, in a letter to the same association, remarked that it was owing to the labours of such bodies that the present Conservative majority was due.

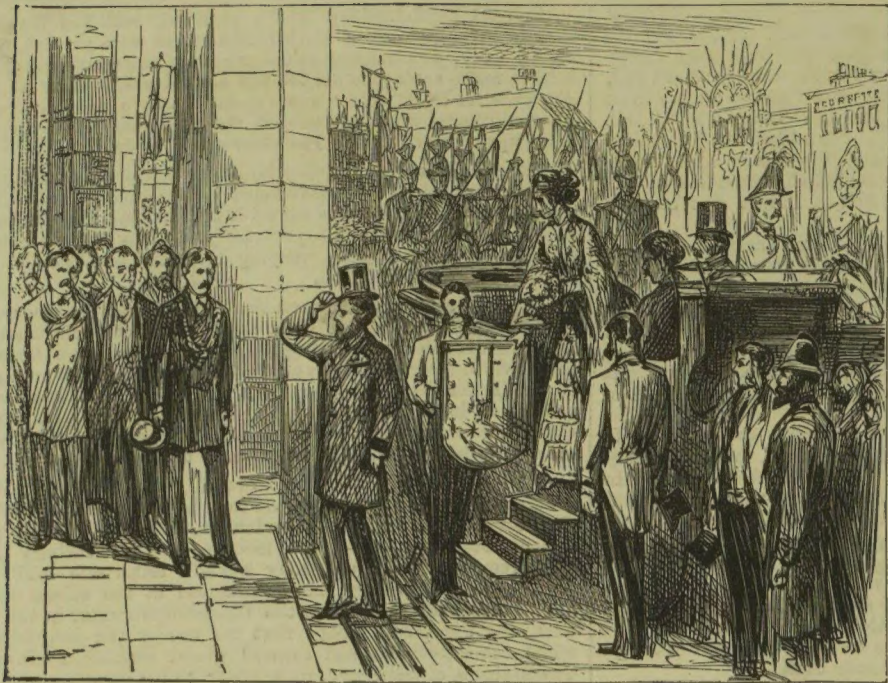
By a large majority it has been resolved by the Metropolitan Board of Works to apply to Parliament for power to purchase all the toll bridges over the Thames, at an estimated cost of £1,100,000. The project is based upon an extension of the coal and wine duties, or some equivalent for them being provided by Government. The board has adopted a report suggesting that not only should a bill to provide an independent supply of gas be prepared, but powers should be sought to acquire the property of the gas companies, and to apply to the companies an improved and uniform system of regulations.—A deputation, headed by Mr. J. Beal, waited on Tuesday upon Sir Charles Adderley, to invite the aid of the Board of Trade to avert the threatened competition of the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works with the gas companies, and to enforce instead a policy of amalgamation, preparatory to the purchase of the gasworks by the proposed new municipality.

There were 2579 births and 1445 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 139, and the deaths were 149 below, the average numbers. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been 20 and 21 per 1000, further rose last week to 22. The 1445 deaths included 10 from measles, 107 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 20 from whooping-cough, 39 from different forms of fever, 27 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths from each of these diseases, except scarlet fever and diphtheria, were below the average. The 39 deaths referred to fever showed a decline of 4 from those in the previous week, were 18 below the corrected average weekly number, and included 8 certified as typhus, 21 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever. The deaths from scarlet fever, which in the two previous weeks had been 105 and 128, declined again last week to 107. The mean temperature was 49·5, being 3·6 above the average.

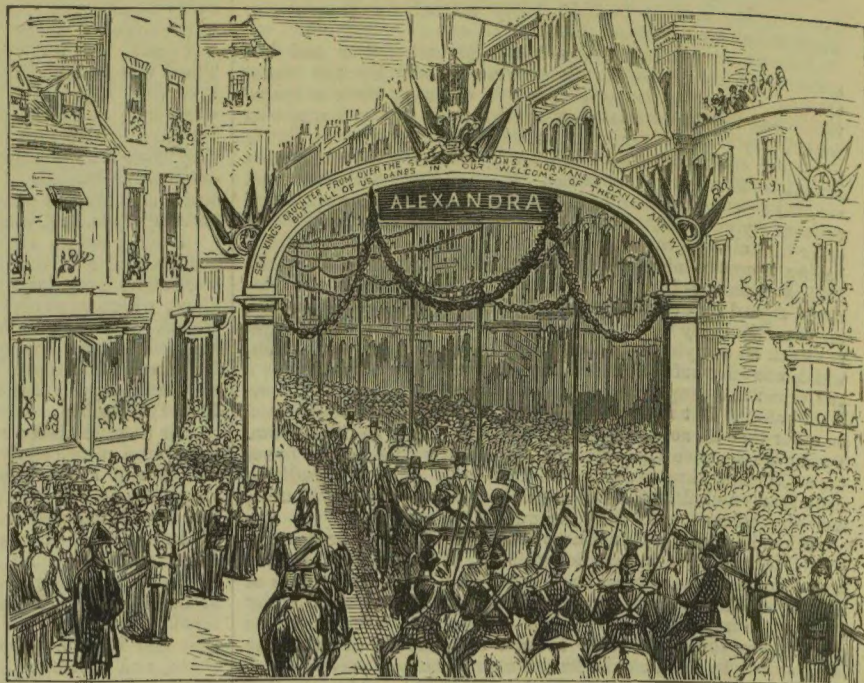
The opening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society for the session 1874-5 was held, on Tuesday evening, in the theatre of the London University. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Czarewitsch, Count Bunsen, and Baron Hoescheld were present. The President, Sir Henry Rawlinson, delivered the opening address, in which he reviewed the progress of geographical science during the year, and referred to the various expeditions now engaged in further explorations. With regard to a new Arctic expedition, Sir Henry Rawlinson said that all the papers relating to the question had been placed by Mr. Disraeli before the Board of Admiralty for examination and report; and if, therefore, as he (Sir Henry) hoped and almost expected, the report was on the whole favourable, it was possible that in the course of next year a thoroughly organised and efficient Arctic Expedition might leave our shores, under naval officers, for Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound, and for the first time carry a flag—and that the British flag—to the Pole. Sir Henry Rawlinson, at the close of his address, introduced Lieutenant Payer, of the Austrian Arctic Expedition; and the secretary, Mr. Clement Markham, read a translation of the narrative of Lieutenant Payer's explorations. Lieutenant Payer afterwards addressed the meeting in German, and a vote of thanks to him was carried by acclamation, and acknowledged by Count Bunsen and by the Lieutenant.

The new Lord Mayor was sworn in on Saturday last, in the presence of many members of the City companies, his Lordship being master of one and a member of three others. At the banquet in the evening he made allusion to the projected bill for the municipal government of London, which he opposed, thinking that it would in time extinguish the privileges of the liverymen. Mr. Alderman Cotton remarked that if the guilds acted together they might defy any attempt at alteration, except in the direction of real improvement.—Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated in the usual manner on Monday. The civic procession started from Guildhall shortly before two o'clock, and, passing through Bassishaw ward, which is represented by the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Stone), and which was handsomely decorated in his honour, proceeded by way of Moorgate-street, Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand to Westminster. There his Lordship, presented by the Common Serjeant, was received by the Barons of the Court of Exchequer and made the usual declaration. The procession then returned to the City by way of the Thames Embankment. The weather was very fine, and larger crowds than usual assembled to see "the Lord Mayor's Show." At night the customary banquet took place in Guildhall, the number of guests being upwards of a thousand. Nothing was said by the Ministers who attended the banquet either of the general policy of the Government for next Session, or of their intentions in regard to the government of London. Nearly all the members of the Government were present, and among the other more distinguished guests were the Duke of Cambridge (who led the Lady Mayoress to her seat), the French Ambassador, the American Minister, several of the Judges, Sir Alexander Milne, and Sir Frederick Arrow. The speeches of the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Ward Hunt, in returning thanks for the Army and Navy, were of the usual character. The speech of Comte de Jarnac, who replied for the diplomatic body, speaking in English, appears to have been received with a good deal of applause. Lord Salisbury returned thanks for the House of Lords and Mr. Cross for the House of Commons. Lord Derby proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress.

ROYAL VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.



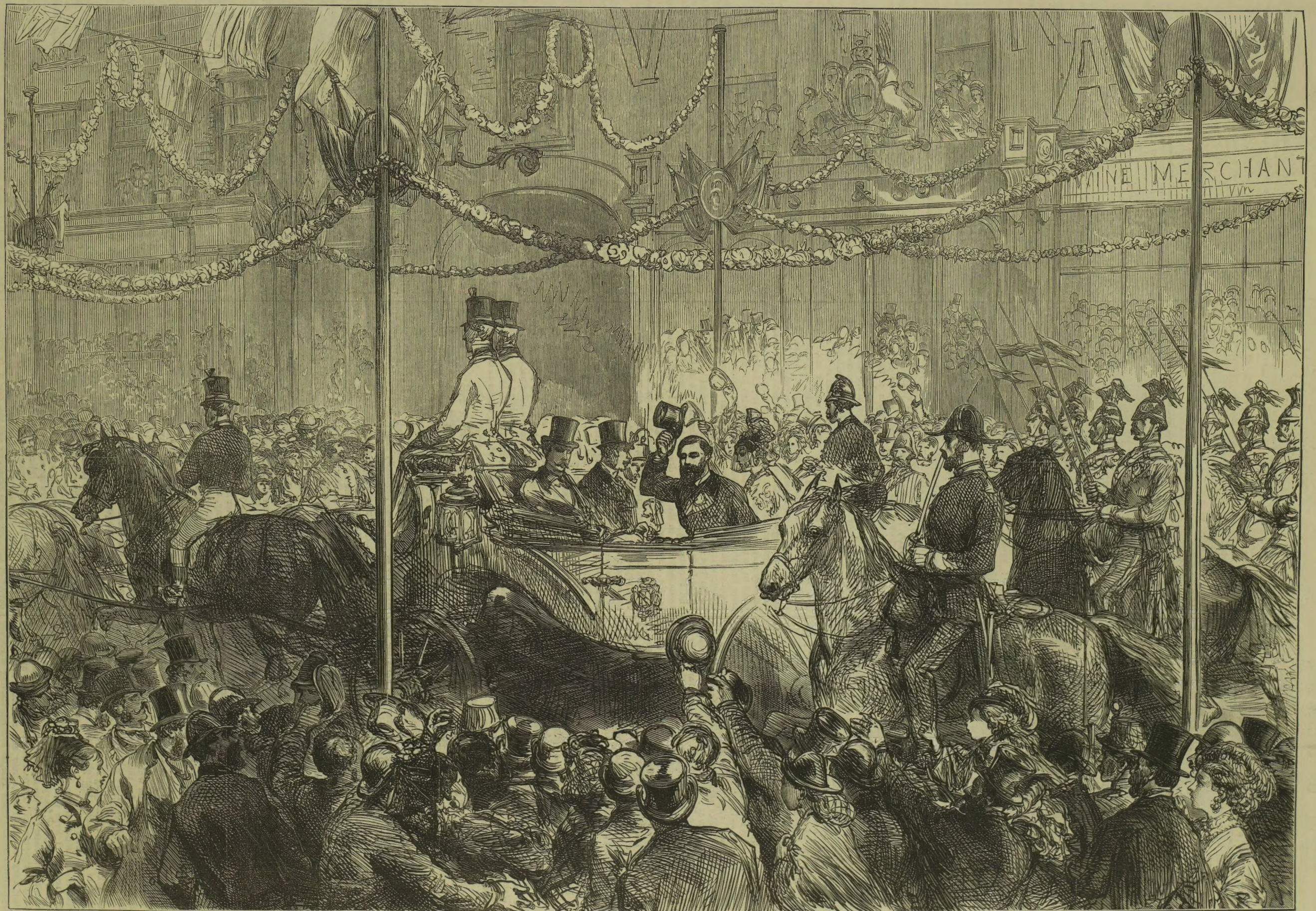
ARRIVAL AT THE TOWNHALL.



THE ARCH AT THE BOTTOM OF BULL-STREET.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES GILDING A VASE AT ELKINGTON'S FACTORY, BIRMINGHAM.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES PASSING UP BULL-STREET.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Who stole the Murillo? This is a question which is being asked very indignantly just now in Seville. The City of the Giralda has been bereft of one of her most celebrated art-treasures, in the shape of the large and noble picture of "St. Anthony"—mind, this is not a "Temptation of St. Anthony," but a representation of the Paduan saint in an ecstatic vision—by Don Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, which for more than 200 years has formed one of the chief attractions of the Capilla de la Pila (the font) in the cathedral. Some thief or some lunatic has run off with the "St. Anthony." Probably he cut it out of its frame, rolled it up, popped it under his huge *capa* or Spanish mantle, and then walked majestically out of the church, lighting a *cigarito* in the porch. Such a robbery would be very easily committed, for the cathedral is haunted during eighteen hours out of the twenty-four by all kinds of beggars, distressed widows of officers slain in battle; cloudy men with beards who say that they are artists, and want to copy Murillos for you; *valets de place*, tourists, and mysterious people generally. As everybody (minus the distressed widows and the tourists) is wrapped in a voluminous cloak, and as everybody is allowed to roam about, to kneel in the corners of chapels, or to sleep the sleep of the just behind the pillars or under the lee of the confessional-boxes, a bold and artful rascal would experience but little difficulty in carrying out his nefarious designs, so far as the paintings were concerned. For the safety of the plate and jewels on the altars and the shrines the clergy, it is true, keep a very sharp look-out indeed.

The municipality of Seville have offered a reward of 10,000 dols. for the recovery of the picture, and this offer should surely bring about restitution; for it is difficult to conceive how the robber, pursued, as he would be everywhere by the *Ermenides* in the shape of telegraphic wires, would be able to dispose of his plunder. The most he could do might be to cut out the heads, frame them, and sell them separately as small specimens of the illustrious master. Meanwhile, supposing even that the "St. Anthony" never comes to light again, the admirers of Don Esteban need not be inconsolable. There are six Murillos left out of the original eleven (Marshal Soult "annexed" the balance) in the Church of St. George in the Hospital of La Caridad at Seville. Three of these pictures—"La Sed" (Thirst), representing Moses striking the rock; the "Pan y peces," depicting the miracle of the loaves and fishes; and the "San Juan de Dios," showing that saint, at the dead of night, in the act of carrying home a beggar on his back—are among the most magnificent works ever executed by Murillo. The "St. Anthony" in the cathedral was a fine picture, but not a masterpiece; and it had been repeatedly and vandally retouched by French and German restorers. Ere I leave this subject (dear to me, I own; for who that knows Spain has not been at some time or another Murillo-mad?), let me offer one little hint to picture-collectors. There are more fish in the sea than ever came out of it. If you yearn to see scores upon scores of choice Murillos, in all his three manners—the "frio" or crisp, the "calido" or sensuous, and the "vaporoso" or dreamily mystical—hie you to Southampton; take shipping there by West India mail-steamers to St. Thomas; change there into an intercolonial steamer bound for the Havannah and Vera Cruz; and, then set to work in exploring Mexico in quest of Murillos. Try not your luck in the capital itself. Tenostitlan has little that is artistic to show. There are some Murillos at Puebla, but the clergy dare not sell them. You will have a much better chance in out-of-the-way provinces—in Oaxaca, in Guadalajara, in San Luis Potosi, and especially in Leon. But I have talked too long about Don Bartolomé Esteban Murillo. It is true that those who love his works could talk about him all day, and never grow tired.

Let us say something, instead, about Lord Mayor's Day. We have had a very brilliant ninth of November indeed this year. London's ex-Lord Mayor Lusk has retired in the midst of a "blaze of triumph," and the Lime-light of Brilliant Promise is now being concentrated on Lord Mayor Stone. I believe that I am not wrong in stating that, prior to the departure of the civic train from the Mansion House to Guildhall en route for Westminster, the Patriarch of Antioch (who had been invited to witness the spectacle from the Mansion House windows) blessed the company all round, including Mr. J. R. S. Vine, the Lord Mayor's private secretary, and the representatives of the press. Good old gentleman! It is surely better to go about the world saying kind things than to make wrathful remarks about ex-Liberal Premiers, comparing them with "vipers" that attack the barque of St. Peter. There is, I believe, a kind of anger-worm which bores holes in the keels of ships, but he is certainly not a viper. It is consoling to turn from the angry utterances of the Vatican to the pretty story of Pius VII., who, during his stay in Paris for the coronation of Napoleon I., in 1804, paid a visit to the Imperial Printing Office. As his Holiness passed through one of the rooms, one of the workmen—a free-thinking Republican, presumably—declined to take off his hat in the pontifical presence; whereupon the mild old Pope went up to him, and, gently removing the refractory compositor's *chapeau*, laid his hands on his head, saying, "There, my son! The blessing of an old man will do you no harm." The compositor, *gris par les sentiments*, sank on his knees and burst into tears. I recall this anecdote because it has been circumstantially narrated of Pío Nono, and of half a dozen Popes before him.

So Lord Mayor's Day was a great success; and the crowd, although immense, was, on the whole, very orderly. Colonel Fraser, the admirably-judicious Commissioner of City Police, is said to have declared that he has seldom seen so well-behaved a multitude as that of Monday, the 9th; and, indeed, when the people are bent upon enjoying a show they only need to be treated with common good-humour and forbearance by the police to comport themselves with thorough decorum and docility. On Tuesday the new Lord Mayor, sitting for the first time in the Mansion House justice-room, had only to adjudicate on four cases of pocket-picking arising out of the assemblage of Monday, as against fifteen which were brought before his predecessor last year. So far this is excellent; but don't you think that the horrible crush which took place as the procession was passing the western extremity of Fleet-street—don't you think that the sickening stories of men having their ribs broken, of women being trampled upon, and of babies being suffocated in doorways, offer an unanswerable argument in favour of the immediate removal of Temple Bar? In a great many respects I hope that I am a Radical; in not a few respects I sometimes fancy that I am a Conservative; but in most matters concerning the rights, privileges, immunities, and dignity of the grand old Corporation of London I am a very strong Tory indeed. But surely the retention of mouldy, dilapidated, and dangerous Temple Bar has nothing whatever to do with the charter which the Conqueror granted to "William Biscop and Gosfregth Porterehan, and Eall tha Burhwarn binnan Londone, Frenceise and Englisc." Surely the integrity of the Cap of Maintenance, the Diamond Sceptre,

and the Pearl Sword would not be menaced by the "disestablishment" of Sir Christopher Wren's least successful work. William the Bishop and Godfrey the Portreve would suffer no harm from the demolition of Temple Bar; yet there is a very strong party among the City fathers who object to the razing of the ugly and useless obstruction to the traffic.

And the same may be said, *mutatis mutandis*, of Waterloo Bridge. There cannot be any doubt that the retention of the halfpenny toll for crossing Rennie's magnificent structure (the noblest monument that London possesses, so Canova said) tends more and more to injure the value of house property in the Waterloo-road and in Stamford-street—keeps the New-cut and the adjoining thoroughfares in a chronic state of shabbiness and disrepute, does a great deal of harm to the London and South-Western Railway (discouraging them, in the first instance, from building a really handsome terminus in lieu of the present unseemly structure at Waterloo), and prevents every year tens of thousands of South Londoners from patronising the theatres on the Middlesex side of the river. A halfpenny seems but a small matter; yet the imposition of a two-fathoming tribute, when it is felt that the tribute is impolitic and unjust, is an unfailing source of popular discontent. With all this there are numbers of highly respectable persons who object to the enfranchisement of Waterloo Bridge; and even those who grant the expediency of removing the toll cannot agree among themselves as to how the money for purchasing the bridge from its present proprietors should be raised. One party thinks that the Corporation are bound to find the cash, out of the funds of the Bridge House Estate; another section contends that the ratepayers of the metropolis should be amerced in the amount required; while a third coterie maintains that the necessary sum should be obtained by means of a Parliamentary grant. *Pendente lite*, the vexatious and mischievous halfpenny tax for crossing Waterloo Bridge continues *not* to be taken off.

A large and influential meeting of Midland shareholders—all meetings are large and influential nowadays—which was held at Leeds on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward Baines, have, by a large majority, expressed a hope that the directors of the company would refrain from putting into operation their scheme for the alteration of fares and the abolition of the second class until the next half-yearly meeting, and until they had consulted with the other companies as to the expediency of changing the present economy of the passenger traffic. In the course of an exhaustive and very able speech Mr. Baines necessarily made an allusion to the Pullman sleeping-cars; and it strikes me, reading his remarks, that he is not very deeply impressed with the merits of those palatial travelling-saloons, which, however, are said to add some eighteen hundred dead weight to the rolling-stock for every passenger they convey. Sleeping-cars are excellent things in their way, and in a long journey may be considered as a "sweet boon;" but you do not want to go to bed on a journey from London to Brighton, or from Brighton to Portsmouth. Ere people either condemn or acquiesce in the proposed programme of the energetic Midland directors, it would be well, perhaps, if the scheme were subjected to the test of analogy. Supposing a theatrical manager were to put forth a proclamation abolishing the pit and the boxes, and announcing that in future the audience would only find accommodation in the stalls, dress circle, and private boxes, and in the *swampy gallery*. Supposing, at a restaurant, that you were told that the sole beverages were champagne and gin, and that sherry, cheap claret, and pale ale were prohibited? And supposing, finally, that the British Constitution was so modelled that the Legislature was made to consist of a House of Lords and a House of Roughs, fresh from Hyde Park and Trafalgar-square anti-everything meetings? I am, myself, a second-class traveller on the rail of life and in the fields of literature. First class is too good for the like of me. I don't want to go to sleep—thus Pullman would be no benefactor of mine; but I do most strongly protest to being forced into a third-class caravan with, perchance, several hop-pickers, an old-clothes man, two handcuffed convicts and a rural policeman; a lunatic freshly escaped from a criminal asylum, a number of gentlemen engaged in the building and excavating professions, and who bring with them plentiful tokens of all flesh being dust—and mud and clay marks to boot—as my travelling companions.

The Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh have very properly protested against the somewhat curious proceedings of an American publishing firm at Philadelphia whom they furnished with duplicate stereotype plates of the valuable work known as Chambers's "Encyclopedia," and who, in an unwarrantably "smart" manner, so tampered with the plates as to garble the text of Messrs. Chambers's editor and contributors and to interpolate therein some peculiarly American opinions relative to Free Trade, Protection, and the progress of Democracy in England. Nor did they scruple to deface the text with a very slanderous imputation against the Heir to the British Crown. The protest of the eminent Edinburgh publishers must be recorded; but they will obtain, I am afraid, but scant redress for the injury they have suffered. The Americans will regard the transaction as only so much "smartness." G. A. S.

Professor W. Stanley Jevons read a paper, on Wednesday night, at the opening meeting of the session of the Manchester Statistical Society, on "The Progress of the Mathematical Theory of Political Economy, with an Explanation of the Principles of the Theory."

Replying to a letter from the chairman of the Direct United States Cable Company, the Chancellor of the Exchequer says that the Government have taken no steps, and have no intention of taking any, for the purchase of the Atlantic Telegraph or any other ocean line.

An inspection of household troops, 2300 strong, under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, took place at the Horse Guards on Wednesday. The 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers were also inspected on Wimbledon-common, in presence of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Another military movement was the first winter march of the troops in garrison at Woolwich, who proceeded to Bexley-heath and back.

The Brecon Eisteddfod was held on Wednesday, an immense number of persons being present. Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., presided, and delivered an eloquent address on the subject of Eisteddfodau. Twenty-five prizes were offered for competition in vocal and instrumental music, essays, poetry, and recitation and extempore speeches. The Brecon United Choir carried off the principal prizes. Charles Williams, of Carmarthen, a lad of twelve years, won the prize for the best pianoforte solo. Prizes were awarded for poems upon the discovery of Livingstone by Stanley; and the Rev. J. D. Williams, M.A., was the winner of the prize verses in memory of Dr. Lucas. A concert, at which Miss Marian Williams, Silas Evans, Eos Morlais, and other popular Welsh singers were present, was held in the evening.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allin, William Henry, to be Perpetual Curate of Mount Hawke, Cornwall.  
Baring-Gould, Alexander, to be Vicar of Christ Church, Winchester.  
Barker, T.; Rector of Claxby Pluckack and of Wilksby, Lincolnshire.  
Benwell, A. F.; Perpetual Curate of Emmanuel Church, Hastings.  
Brandram, Thomas Peete; Rector of All Saints', Chichester.  
Brown, R. G. L.; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Rhodes.  
Churchill, John; Rector of Crowell, Oxfordshire.  
Coghlan, William; Rector of St. Peter's, Blackley.  
Crockett, Herbert, Curate of Poulshot; Rector of Upton Lovell.  
D'Aguilar, J. Burton; Perpetual Curate of Ashwick.  
Davies, William Henry; Rector of Compton.  
Dewes, A.; Perpetual Curate of St. Augustine's, Pendlebury.  
Else, J. E., Vicar of Slipton; Sole Charge of King's Cliffe.  
Enraght, R. William; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, Warwickshire.  
Fletcher, Isaac, Curate; Rector of Waberthwaite, Cumberland.  
Haweis, J. O. W.; Rector of Slaughtam, Sussex.  
Hubbersty, Robert Curteis; Rector of Casterton Parva, Rutlandshire.  
Mertens, R. M. D., Head Master of Ardingly College; Domestic Chaplain to the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire.  
Midwinter, N.; Vicar of Bleasby, Notts.  
Moe, J. B., Curate of St. Barnabas', Bristol; Senior Curate of Dursley.  
Mooney, Thomas Plunket; Perpetual Curate of St. Deny's, Portsmouth.  
Oliver, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Hindley, Lancashire.  
Parrington, Matthew; Vicar of Felpham, Sussex.  
Pearson, G. F.; Vicar of Funtington, Sussex.  
Pilkington, W.; Perpetual Curate of Eastwood, Rotherham, Yorkshire.  
Rose, W. F.; Vicar of Worle, Somersetshire.  
Scriven, T. F. Buxton; Rector of Oving, Bucks.  
Senior, John; Vicar of Staunton, Gloucestershire.  
Smith, Walter Fitzwarine; Perpetual Curate of Swindon, Staffordshire.  
Stackhouse, John; Perpetual Curate of Stainforth.  
Steele, Edward; Vicar of St. Neot's, Cornwall.  
Stevens, E. T.; Perpetual Curate and Vicar of Sibford Gower, Oxon.  
Travers, Charles Henry; Rector of Purley, near Reading.  
Tylden, W.; Vicar of Dersingham, Norfolk.  
Vaile, John; Perpetual Curate of Winkley-cum-Grantley.  
Wadley, Thomas Procter; Rector of Naunton, Beauchamp.  
Watts, C. A.; Vicar of Tilton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.  
Whitaker, W. Eugene; Rector of Holcombe.  
Wilkins, C. S.; Vicar of Northope, Lincolnshire.  
Wilmot, E. E.; Vicar of Sherborne with Windrush, Gloucestershire.

Yesterday week Earl Dartmouth laid the foundation-stone of a Church school at Morley, near Leeds, the site for which he had given.

The *Guardian* states that the Rev. J. Casebow Barrett, Vicar of St. Mary's, Birmingham, has been presented with a purse of 200 gs., on the occasion of his thirty-seventh anniversary.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Manchester preached at Wakefield parish church, on the occasion of reopening it after its restoration at a cost of about £21,000.

St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, which was erected thirty years ago, is about to be enlarged, and yesterday week the ceremony of relaying the foundation-stone was performed by the Duke of Westminster.

The church at Denbigh which the Bishop has refused to consecrate until the reredos is removed was opened for service on Sunday evening by the Rector, who contends that Lord Shaftesbury's Act gives him power under the circumstances to disregard the injunction of his diocesan.

Several papers were read and discussed on Tuesday at the annual conference of the Church Association, held at Willis's Rooms, on subjects connected with Ritualism. No resolutions were passed, but the general feeling of the meeting was opposed to the eastward position and eucharistic vestments as unlawful.

Vice-Chancellor Benson, of Lincoln, delivered, on Tuesday, the second of a series of three lectures on "St. Cyprian's Life-Work; or, Christian organisations in the third century and their lessons to this age," the series forming part of the course of Tuesday evening lectures to men at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, at the Jerusalem Chamber for their forty-fourth session. Fourteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company completed their second revision to the middle of the fifth chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke.

The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will resume his public readings in the Greek Testament, in the lecture-room of the Middle Temple, on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst., at eight o'clock, and continue them for some weeks on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. The subject will be the Gospel of St. John.

A mural tablet has been placed in the parish church at Wrexham in memory of the officers and privates of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers who fell during the Ashantee war. They were Lieutenant W. A. Johnstone, Privates Brooks, Magne, M'Phearson, Phillips, Tourish, and Baker; also Surgeon E. T. M'Carthy. The monument is erected by the officers and men.

In the Court of Arches the Vicar of St. Matthew's, Smethwick, appealed against a judgment given in the Consistorial Court refusing to grant a faculty confirmatory of certain ornaments which had been introduced into the church, but without the unanimous consent of the parishioners. The Dean of Arches reversed the sentence of the Consistorial Court, and remitted the case to the Diocesan Court of Lichfield.

A memorial has lately been in circulation among the Cornish clergy advocating the creation of Cornwall as a separate see, instead of being included, as at present, in the diocese of Exeter, which is of unwieldy extent. The Bishop of Exeter has declared in favour of such a separation, stating in a letter to the memorialists that his experience of the work of the diocese is such as to induce him to feel it his duty to advocate earnestly the creation of a bishopric of Cornwall.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Rev. Reginald Broughton, M.A., and Mr. John A. Godley, M.A., have been nominated Fellows of Hertford College; and Mr. T. M. Crowder, M.A., of Wadham, has been elected to the office of bursar in Corpus.

Professor Humphry has been elected one of the Cambridge University members in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration for the term of five years. The Cloth-workers' Company have offered to the board for superintending non-collegiate students three exhibitions of £50 each to non-collegiate students for proficiency in physical science, each exhibition to be tenable for three years, so that one will be available for competition annually. The first examination is fixed for Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875. Mr. John Clement Primrose Aldous, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Jesus. The examiners for the Le Bas prize have given notice that the subject for the present year is "Famines in India: their Causes and Possible Prevention."

Lord Derby has been nominated Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, and will be elected on Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, of Roxburgh, has been appointed to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Jackson. Mr. Forster declines to stand as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship. The Liberals have, therefore, declared for Mr. Emerson. The Conservatives will support Mr. Disraeli.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ALBERT HALL CONCERTS.

Last week's specialty occurred too late for notice until now. The details of the gigantic scheme of nightly concerts at the Royal Albert Hall—instituted by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., of Berners-street—have already been referred to by us, and we have now to record the commencement of the undertaking on Saturday last, when the programme was of the miscellaneous character which is to be observed in the weekly recurrence of what is intended to be a "popular night." There was, however, an important specialty of a highly classical order—Beethoven's choral fantasia—which was very effectively given; the pianoforte part finely played by Miss Agnes Zimmerman, the vocal solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Misses A. Williams and Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. L. Thomas. The choral portions were well rendered by members of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, and the orchestral features received full justice from the band, led by Mr. Pollitzer. Other important features of the opening concert were the overture to "Tannhauser" and the march and chorus from the same opera. Various vocal solos and several part-songs were given during the evening, the principal vocalists being those already specified and Signor Caravoglia. Miss Sterling gained encores by her effective delivery of Mr. Hullah's "Three Fishers" and of Miss Gabriel's new song, "Give him a chance," as did Madame Lemmens-Sherrington by her singing of M. Lemmens's song, "Bird of Love," and Mr. E. Lloyd in a new song, "My Summer-time," by Mr. Barnby. There were also some effective performances by the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Van Maanen. The office of conductor was alternated between Mr. J. F. Barnett, Mr. Barnby, Mr. Randegger, and Mr. Dannreuther. The lowering of the velarium and the raising of the floor of the arena has been attended with very favourable results in the musical effects. Considering the enormous size of the building, the attendance on the opening night may be characterised as large.

Monday was a ballad night. On Tuesday evening the selection was chiefly representative of English music, one of the principal features being the first performance in London of Mr. J. F. Barnett's orchestral suite in illustration of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," of which work we have already spoken, in reference to its production at the recent Liverpool Festival. Again on Tuesday the piece was much applauded, the scherzo encored, and the composer (who conducted) recalled. Wednesday was a classical night, and included the pianoforte-playing of Dr. von Bülow and the successful début of a new singer, Mdlle. Joanna Levier. The great pianist was heard in Mendelssohn's capriccio brillante and Beethoven's concerto in G, both with orchestral accompaniments, and was greeted in both instances with enthusiastic applause and several recalls. The lady displayed a soprano voice of great power and brilliancy, and considerable versatility of style, as evidenced by her fluent delivery of the air, "Quel plaisir d'être en voyage" (from Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris"), and two German lieder, Mendelssohn's "Es weiss und rath" and Brahms's "Wiegenlied," the last of which was encored. The impression made by Mdlle. Levier was so great that she can scarcely fail to be heard much more of. Other vocal pieces were contributed by Mr. E. Lloyd, and the orchestral works performed were Schubert's overture to "Rosamunde," Gade's fourth symphony (in B flat), and Gounod's "Saltarello." Mr. Barnby and Mr. Randegger were the conductors. For Thursday "The Messiah" was announced; Friday was a Wagner night, and this (Saturday) evening is to be again a popular night—the same alteration being observed in next week's scheme.

The event of this week has been the resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts, which have just entered on their seventeenth season. The attendance at St. James's Hall last Monday evening sufficiently proved how eagerly the recurrence of these performances is looked forward to by large numbers of the London musical public. The selection began with Mendelssohn's string quartet in E flat (op. 44, No. 3), which was very effectively given by M. Saindon, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Pezze, the scherzo having been encored and repeated. Dr. Hans von Bülow was the pianist. His solo piece was the thirtieth of the sonatas of Beethoven (op. 109, in E major), his performance of which elicited loud applause, followed by a recall of the player. In the same composer's sonata for piano and violoncello (op. 69), in association with Signor Pezze, and in Rubinstein's trio in B flat, with the further co-operation of M. Saindon, Dr. von Bülow also proved his possession of those powers and acquirements on which we have now so frequently commented. Miss Sterling sang several numbers from Schumann's "Dichterliebe," and a new song ("Thou art weary") by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, with admirable expression. Sir Julius Benedict exercised his prescriptive office of accompanist.

Last week's Crystal Palace concert, the fifth of the new series, brought forward an overture, by the late Mr. Pierson, entitled "Romeo and Juliet." Like that to "As you Like It," by the same composer (which was performed at one of these concerts in January last), there are many interesting and even beautiful passages, and some clever instrumentation, with a disregard of constructive form which necessitates at least a second hearing for its thorough comprehension. Mendelssohn's 35th Psalm (for chorus, orchestra, and solo voices) and the overture to his "Paul" were given in tribute to his memory, the date of Saturday's concert having nearly coincided with that of the anniversary of the composer's death (in 1847). Beethoven's symphony No. 8 (in F) formed a fine climax to the programme, which included vocal solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Thekla Fischer (a débutante who was favourably received), and Mr. Vernon Rigby.

The second recital of Dr. Hans von Bülow could only be referred to prospectively in our last Number, as it occurred on Saturday afternoon. Again, on this occasion, there was a very large attendance at St. James's Hall, and the applause was fully as frequent and as demonstrative as at the preceding performance, a week previous. Dr. von Bülow's second programme included pieces by Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Moscheles, Schumann, Liszt, Sir Sterndale Bennett, &c. A toccata by the last-named composer and an impromptu by Schubert were repeated.

This week's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden have included another Wagner night (on Wednesday) conducted by Sir Julius Benedict. Miss Rose Hersee's accomplished vocal performances have been added to the other attractions of the week. At the end of a fortnight the concerts will terminate, the stage being required for preparations for the pantomime.

Miss Ellen Horne gave her benefit concert at St. James's Hall last week, her own clever singing being among the many features of a varied and interesting programme. On Friday next the Sacred Harmonic Society enters on its forty-third season, "Elijah" being chosen for the opening performance. We have already given a list of the works selected for the forthcoming concerts. Although there is no

novelty promised, there is abundance of interest and variety in the masterpieces, by great composers, named for repetition.

By an error in our notices of Musical Publications last week some pieces—of which we spoke favourably—were attributed to a wrong publishing house. They are issued by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. The titles are as follow:—"Silvery Pearls" and "The Skylark's Song" (pianoforte pieces), by Mr. Berthold Tours; Mr. Henry Gadsby's songs, "Aim high" and "Passing Clouds;" Mr. Wrighton's "The Fountain;" "And so will I" and "In Shadowland," songs by Signor Ciro Pinsuti.

## THEATRES.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S.

The management have returned to the plan of producing original plays, and Mr. W. S. Gilbert has contributed a drama in two acts, entitled "Sweethearts." Mr. Gilbert's dramas always aim at an amount of literary excellence, added to which they have a peculiar suavity of style; and his present venture is described as "an original dramatic contrast," suggestive of a new source of interest. The action opens at springtime, and with the soliloquy of Old Wilcox, the gardener (Mr. F. Glover), respecting the young sparks whom he suspects of designs on Jenny Northcote (Miss Marie Wilton). The young lady certainly has a tendency to flirting, and has for a devoted admirer one Harry Spreadbrow (Mr. Coghlan). Harry has to leave for India, a fact which Jenny coquettishly treats with apparent indifference. With sore disappointment poor Harry bids her a troubled farewell. Thirty years elapse. Miss Northcote is now a maiden lady, with some grey hairs; and Harry Spreadbrow is now Sir Henry Spreadbrow. Sir Henry sees much that is new in the village to which he has returned; nothing, in fact, but himself that is old. The lovers meet, but at first there is no recognition; as they talk, however, the reminiscences gather, and they revert to the subject of planting a tree and the exchange of flowers, incidents which immediately preceded their parting. All this leads up to a reconciliation and the probability that they may yet be united. Taking the lady's hand and placing it beneath his arm he leads her into the house, and leaves the audience to guess the rest. We may well imagine how charmingly Miss Marie Wilton interpreted the character, and how well she led up to the suggestions which the incidents served to improve. In the second act she was wonderfully perfect; depicting the stately lady of middle age with a completeness that surprised her admirers with the accuracy and finish of the assumption. The comedy of "Society" has been revived, and the two pieces make such a programme as cannot be excelled.

## GAIETY.

Mr. H. J. Byron's facility of invention and rapidity of composition are remarkable even in these days of ready-wits. His titles, too, are always striking. That of his last venture is "Oil and Vinegar," and novelty is affected in the mode of division, which consists of "a prologue, two scenes, and a climax." The execution of it is as brilliant as the arrangement is ingenious. The scene takes place at an hotel, and of two gentlemen one is gay and one is ascetic. There are also two ladies—one sober-minded, and one regularly jolly. The gentlemen speculate on their partners, sleeping and awake. The like-minded think they must have pleasant partners in those who resemble them in disposition. The experiment is fairly tried, in a dream. The results, however, are not agreeable. The jolly wife becomes too jolly even for her gay husband, and the serious wife induces a love of change even in her more sober spouse. The waking brings the moral. The austere husband chooses a cheerful wife, and the gay one corrects his propensities to extravagance by selecting the sober mate. Oil and vinegar are best mixed in matrimonial prescriptions. The style of dialogue is full of Byronicisms—nearly every sentence charged with wit, humour, and character. The immediate effect of the performance was of the most sparkling quality, and the probability is that it will have prolonged success.

Mr. W. Farr Isaacson writes to complain that we described his drama of "Alice" as a gross plagiarism of "The Flying Scud." We did no such thing, not knowing anything at the time of "Alice" or its author. All we did was to note certain resemblances between the play now called "Newmarket" and "The Flying Scud." These Mr. Isaacson's statement satisfactorily explains. The play of "Alice" was, it seems, written thirty-four years ago, many years previous to the production of "The Flying Scud;" and it is probable, therefore, that both dramas—namely, "The Flying Scud" and "Newmarket," confessedly founded on "Alice"—are both indebted to Mr. Isaacson's early work. This accounts for any error into which a critic may have fallen, but never any such absurdity was intended as to charge Mr. Isaacson with plagiarism of any kind. After the explanation given we do not suppose any plagiarism to have existed at any stage of the transaction.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

A statement has been issued by the Midland Railway directors respecting the proposed abolition of second-class fares and the reduction of the first-class rates. Their general object is to show that these changes are to the interest of the public and the shareholders alike, and that they are likely to increase both the number of travellers and the amount of receipts. The directors, however, will not carry out the plan until it has been more fully discussed, and they accordingly invite the shareholders to a meeting on the subject, to be held on the 17th inst. It has been generally assumed that the proposed changes would be accompanied by a considerable drawback in the abolition of return-tickets. Not only, however, is this not the intention of the Midland directors, but they propose to increase the utility of the return ticket by freeing it from restrictions as to the date of the return journey. At the same time they intend to issue return tickets to third-class passengers.

In a resolution passed by a large majority at a meeting of shareholders of the Midland Railway Company, held at Leeds on Tuesday, presided over by Mr. E. Baines, a hope was expressed that the directors of the company would suspend action with regard to the proposed alteration of fares until after the half-yearly meetings, and would consult with other companies as to what changes, if any, should be made in the passenger traffic.

Mr. Richard Moon presided over a meeting of the directors and managers of the Great Northern, Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and North-Eastern Railway Companies, held in London last week, at which a resolution was unanimously arrived at that the Midland board should be respectfully requested to postpone the proposed action in reference to the abolition of second-class and the reduction of first-class fares until after the ensuing half-yearly meetings. In the mean time the companies represented at the meeting will be willing to consider with the Midland what change, if any, should be made in the conduct of the passenger traffic of the

country in the direction of increased facilities, with fair regard to the interests of railway proprietors.

A special general meeting of the preference shareholders of the Great Northern Railway was held at King's-cross last week—the Hon. O. Duncombe in the chair. Its object was to consider a scheme, prepared by the directors, for the consolidation of the various stocks of the company into two, to be called respectively the Four-and-a-Half per Cent First Preference Stock and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent Second Preference Stock. A majority of the holders of non-contingent preference stock decided against the scheme, but the holders of contingent stocks gave it their unanimous approval.

Mr. Lightly Simpson having resigned the chairmanship of the Great Eastern Railway Company, Mr. Charles Henry Parkes, the deputy chairman, has been elected chairman, and Lord Claud John Hamilton, M.P., deputy-chairman.

## NEW MAYORS.

The following are the names, as far as the returns have reached us, of the gentlemen elected to be Mayors:—

Abingdon—J. T. Merland.	Longton—Aaron Edwards.
Andover—Robert Dowling.	Lymington—Daniel Croft.
Ashton—Abel Buckley.	Lynn—Alderman F. J. Cresswell.
Banbury—John Barford (re-elected).	Macclesfield—T. W. Brocklehurst.
Barnsley—R. Carter.	Maidstone—H. Hughes.
Barnstaple—Joseph Harper.	Manchester—Alderman King.
Bath—Admiral Paynter.	Margate—T. D. Reeve (re-elected).
Batley—W. Brooke.	Middlesborough—T. H. Bell.
Beaumaris—Brisco Owen (re-elected).	Monmouth—J. Jones Baker.
Beccles—E. Masters (re-elected).	Newark—E. Metford Riddell.
Bedford—Ald. G. Hurst (third time).	Newbury—Mr. Adey.
Berwick—Alderman Purves.	Newcastle-on-Tyne—Addison Potter.
Beverley—C. Arden.	Newcastle-under-Lyne—A. Briggs.
Bideford—John Narroay.	Newport (Isle of Wight)—R. Pinnock.
Birmingham—Chamberlain (re-elected).	Newport (Mon.)—B. Evans.
Blackburn—W. Coddington.	Northampton—W. Adkins (2nd time).
Bodwin—Mr. Crang.	Norwich—E. Kerreson Harvey.
Bolton—Jeremiah Marsden.	Nottingham—W. Lambert.
Bootle—Alderman Barnes.	Oldham—John Molloden.
Boston—Joseph H. Small.	Oswestry—Thomas Pryce Parry.
Bradford—Alderman H. Mitchell.	Oxford—J. Round.
Bridgwater—G. Wilton.	Penthy—Rowe.
Bridport—Chas. Tucker (re-elected).	Penzance—W. H. Rodd.
Brighton—J. L. Bridgen (4th time).	Peterborough—H. Gates (re-elected).
Bristol—C. J. Thomas.	Plymouth—William Foster Moore.
Burnley—John Massey (re-elected).	Poole—Ald. Martin Kemp Welsh.
Bury St. Edmunds—G. Thompson.	Pontefract—Alderman Pearson.
Cambridge—Ald. Death (re-elected).	Preston—Alderman C. Fryer.
Canterbury—J. W. Loryere Wright.	Pwllheli—Picton Jones.
Cardiff—D. Jones.	Reading—Mr. Smith.
Carlisle—John Hargrove.	Retford (East)—Mr. Cutts.
Carmarthen—D. M. Morgan.	Richmond—Alderman J. G. Croft.
Carnarvon—Lewis Lewis.	Ripon—Alderman R. Lumley.
Chesterfield—G. A. Rooth.	Rochdale—S. Tweedale.
Chichester—Alderman Pabin.	Rochester—Lewis Levy.
Chipping Norton—Ald. Wilkins.	Romsey—Charles Fuller Smith.
Colchester—F. Bishop (sixth time).	Rotherham—W. Harrison.
Congleton—J. Kennerley.	Ryde—Benjamin Barrow.
Conway—Captain Bulkeley.	Rye—C. P. Meryon (fourth time).
Coventry—H. Dalton.	Salisbury—R. Harwood.
Darlington—H. F. Pease.	Salisbury—S. R. Atkinson.
Dartmouth—Mr. Puttickombe.	Sandwich—J. Coleman (re-elected).
Deal—Alderman Brown.	Scarborough—George Parrett.
Derby—George Holme.	Sheffield—Mark Firth.
Devonport—A. Norman (re-elected).	Shrewsbury—Joshua White.
Dewsbury—F. Firth.	Southampton—G. M. Passenger.
Doncaster—John Clark.	South Molton—H. Tanner.
Doncaster—Edward Barnett.	South Shields—John Broughton.
Dover—F. S. Pierce (re-elected).	Southwold—J. E. Grubbe (7th time).
Dudley—Joseph Stokes.	St. Ives—Mr. Tremarke.
Durham—G. Gradon.	Stalybridge—R. Stanley.
Exeter—Horace Charles Lloyd.	Stamford—J. R. Lowe.
Falmouth—R. C. Richards (re-elected).	Stockton—G. M. Watson.
Faversham—John Payn.	Stoke-on-Trent—Ald. Dickenson.
Folkestone—W. Wightwick (re-elected).	Sudbury—Mr. Platt.
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Godmanchester—Ald. Freshfield.	Tenterden—Manhew Rogers.
Grantham—Alderman Boyall.	Tiverton—George W. Cochrane.
Gravesend—W. Lake (re-elected).	Torrington—T. Jackson.
Halifax—Edward Crossley.	Totnes—Jeffery Nicholson.
Hanley—H. Cartledge (re-elected).	Truro—Philip Prothero Smith.
Hartlepool—George Horsley.	Tynemouth—H. E. P. Atkinson.
Hastings—G. A. Thorpe.	Wakefield—Ald. W. H. Stewart.
Helston—F. Hill.	Walsall—T. Checkley.
Hereford—Orlando Sherrard.	Warrington—Sylvanus Chandley.
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Ipswich—B. Chevallier (re-elected).	Wigan—Alderman James Burrows.
Kidderminster—D. W. Goodwin.	Winchester—Alderman Fielder.
Lancaster—T. Storey (re-elected).	Windsor—W. Underhay.
Launceston—John Chng.	Wisbech—Alderman Mason.
Leeds—Ald. Marsden (re-elected).	Wolverhampton—W. Edwards.
Leicester—C. Harding.	Worcester—John Levy.
Leominster—W. Gammidge.	Wrexham—H. Lloyd (re-elected).
Lichfield—Alderman John Coxon.	Yarmouth—R. D. Barker.
Lincoln—W. B. Maltby.	Yeovil—John Hill.
Liverpool—John Elliott (re-elected).	York—Joseph Terry (Lord Mayor).
Liverpool—Lieut.-Col. R. P. Steble.	
London—Ald. Stone (Lord Mayor).	

Mr. James Bain has been elected Lord Provost of Glasgow, and Mr. George Jameson Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

At Bristol a little boy, who was firing off a pistol on the evening of Guy Fawkes Day, killed a girl who was standing near him, the weapon having been loaded with rivets.

Two children were burnt to death, last Saturday by a fire which broke out in a house attached to a factory near Dundee.

Five miners were seriously burnt, yesterday week, by an explosion of firedamp in the Rockley Main Colliery, near Barnsley. A large quantity of roof fell and liberated the gas in an old working.

A serious accident occurred on the Midland Railway last Saturday evening. A quarter of a mile beyond the Elstree and Boreham-wood station the engine-driver of the up Manchester express discovered that something was wrong with his engine, and that his train had parted in the centre. He was unable to pull up until his engine had run some short distance into the Elstree tunnel, where he became fixed, the rear wheels of the then last carriage having left the rails. On examination two carriages were found to be completely shattered. Mr. Thomson, the representative of a Manchester firm, was killed, and several others were much injured. At the inquest on the body of Mr. Thomson evidence was given showing that the breaking up of the train was due to the fall of a cylinder connected with an air-break, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., delivered an address in the Birmingham Townhall, on Thursday week, to the successful students of the Midland Institute, and also presented the prizes. Sir John Lubbock took a scientific view of the present state of education.

Sir Watkin Wynn, M.P., presented the prizes to the successful candidates at the Wrexham centre of the Oxford Local Examinations yesterday week. He gave a brief address in approbation of the extended operations of the University as shown in these local examinations, and believed they had a beneficial effect on the higher education of the country.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BIRMINGHAM: PRESENTING AN ADDRESS IN THE TOWNHALL

**EASTWELL PARK, KENT.**

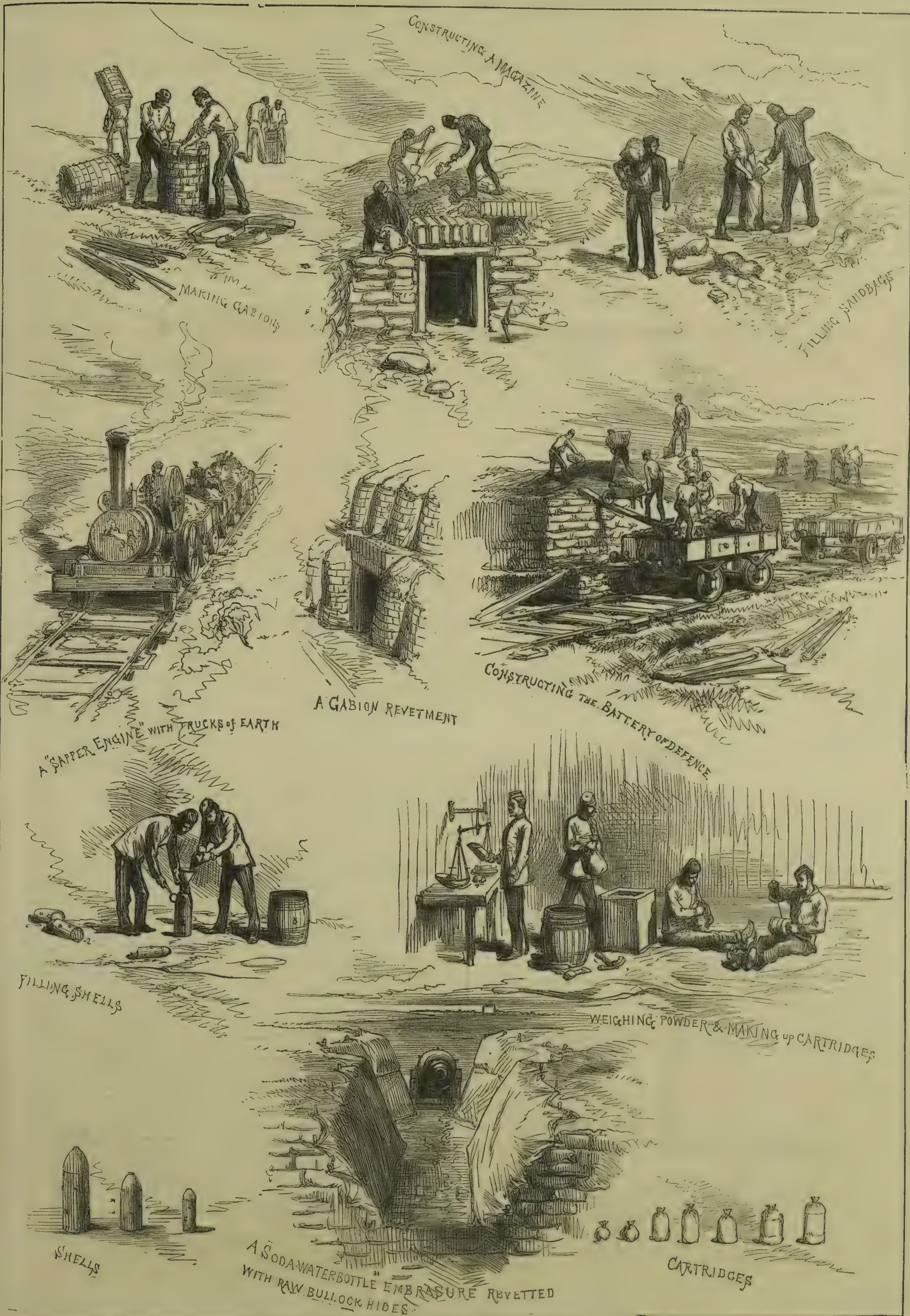
The rural mansion chosen for the residence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh is near the town of Ashford, about fifty-three miles from London—Eastwell Park, which belongs to the Earl of Winchilsea, has an extent of 1600 acres, richly wooded, and with a variety of landscape views. The prospect from the higher ground on the north-west side, whence eight avenues of trees diverge in the

form of a star, is very fine in every direction. It reaches to the British Channel on the one hand, and down the Medway to the Nore on the other hand. The house was partly built in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Moyle Finch, but a large portion is quite modern. The fugitive King James II., when detained at Faversham as he was leaving England in 1688, sent to Eastwell for the Earl of Winchilsea to assist him. There is a curious ancient historical legend about the little village of Eastwell. It is said that a son of

Richard III., after the battle of Bosworth, here sought refuge and hid his Royal name under the disguise of a bricklayer. Richard Plantagenet died in 1550, at a venerable old age, in that humble but peaceful condition. His life-secret was known only to Sir Thomas Moyle, of Eastwell Place. The daughter and heiress of this knight married a Finch, founder of the Heneage-Finch-Hattons, with whom is the earldom of Winchilsea and the ownership of Eastwell Park.



EASTWELL PARK, KENT, THE NEW RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.



## LAW AND POLICE.

The Judges have decided to hold winter commissions at the following places:—Manchester, Liverpool, Durham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Stafford, Kent, Leicester and Borough, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester. Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Blackburn will take Manchester and Liverpool, where civil and criminal business will be transacted. Mr. Baron Bramwell will take the home counties.

Mr. Henry's application to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for a prolongation of the patent of the Martini-Henry rifle was granted on Wednesday. Their Lordships decided that the invention is a meritorious one, and that the remuneration received by the inventor has not been sufficient, and therefore advised the prolongation of the patent for four years, under the condition that the royalty for military rifles shall not exceed 2s. each.

Judgment was given on Tuesday by the Master of the Rolls in the action of the City Commissioners of Sewers v. Glasse and Others, the object of which was to prevent the inclosure of Epping Forest. His Honour, having elaborately examined the case on both sides, pronounced against the defendants, and in favour of the public, on all the main points.

Mr. Guiver, lessee and manager of the Holborn Theatre, applied at Bow-street, last Saturday, for a summons for libel against the *Illustrated London News*, on the ground that it had been stated in that paper that the play of "Newmarket" is an imitation of "Flying Scud," produced in 1867; whereas Mr. Isaacson, the author of the first named piece, printed and published it in 1841. Mr. Flowers decided that the publicity thus given to the facts was sufficient, and that the case was not one for criminal proceedings.

Mr. H. Parr, grocer, of Trafalgar-road, was summoned at Greenwich, on Wednesday, for selling mustard adulterated with starch. The case was originally heard on Oct. 8, when a certificate, signed by the district analyst, stated that the sample of mustard bought at the defendant's shop and submitted for analysis contained 30 per cent of starch. This statement being disputed, it was agreed that an independent analysis should be made by Dr. Heisch, of Middlesex Hospital. The certificate of Dr. Heisch was now produced stating that the analysis proved a great admixture of oatmeal and more than one third of starch—a greater adulteration than that certified by the district analyst. Mr. Patteson imposed a fine of 10s. and costs.

Captain Walters, late of the ship *Emily Augusta*, who has appeared several times on remand, at the Thames Court, charged with causing the death of three lascar seamen, was on Tuesday committed for trial for the wilful murder of the two men Abdallah and Caloo. The charge against the chief mate of the ship, Robert Schmidt, was withdrawn, and his evidence against the captain confirmed that of the lascar witnesses.

Mr. Drake, of Bayham-street, Camden Town, was on Thursday fined £20, at Clerkenwell, for manufacturing fireworks contrary to the regulations prescribed by the statute.

Three publicans have been fined, at Worship-street, in amounts of from £2 to £5, with costs, for having admitted and served during prohibited hours persons who had not satisfactorily proved that they were bona-fide travellers.

During the hearing of a remanded charge of robbery against three young men at Worship-street, on Monday, it was stated that one of the prisoners, at a previous examination, had come into court with a six-barrelled revolver and fifty-two ball-cartridges upon him. The magistrate severely commented on the carelessness of the authorities in allowing this to be done.

John Sullivan, who had several times been brought before the Southwark magistrate on the charge of having thrown a young woman, whom he had been courting, over Southwark Bridge, was on Monday committed for trial.

Popular indignation being excited against a man who had married again sooner after the death of his first wife than was thought proper by some of his neighbours, a mob collected round his house playing "rough music" on tin kettles and throwing stones at him. A boy, who was one of the persons who annoyed him, was brought up at Hammersmith yesterday week, and fined 10s.

At Clerkenwell, on Wednesday, a fine of forty shillings was inflicted upon a man for having caused his son to be conveyed in a public cab while the lad was suffering from scarlet fever.

The hearing of the charge of perjury brought by Mr. E. Welby Pugin against Mr. Hodgson, postmaster of Ramsgate, has been brought to a close, the Court dismissing the case.

James Senior, a corn-chandler in Sherborne, had lost five of his children, and on the only surviving one, a little girl aged nine years, being taken ill with scarlet fever, he seemed afraid he should lose her also. On Monday he went to a room where the child was lying ill in bed and stabbed her with a carving-knife. Death was instantaneous. When apprehended the prisoner said the cause was poverty, and he could not let her suffer from want. He is supposed to have lost his reason.

John Oldham, hatter, Godley-hill, near Hyde, was on Monday charged, at the Hyde Petty Sessions, with having on his premises 356 lb. of gunpowder, he not being a licensed dealer. A fine of 4d. was imposed for each pound above fifty, and the powder was declared forfeited.

Mr. T. F. Fisher, the manager of the Whitehall Colliery, West Bromwich, was, on Monday, fined by the Willenhall magistrates £10 and costs for neglecting to provide adequate ventilation in the workings of the colliery.

The Sheffield magistrates, on Tuesday, sentenced to a month's imprisonment a collier who had carried gunpowder into the mine in contravention of its rules.

Mrs. Mina Jury, a witness in the Tichborne trial, is in custody at Macclesfield on a charge of having committed a number of hotel robberies in that town, as well as in Stoke-on-Trent, Warrington, and other places.

Thomas Gill Dickson, of Newland, proprietor of the *Turf Herald* and *Hull Sun*, was charged at the East Riding petty sessions at Hull, on Tuesday, with publishing betting information in his newspapers and tissues concerning the Liverpool Autumn Cup and Shropshire Handicap, in contravention of the new Betting Act. The defendant was fined £30, or two months' imprisonment. He applied for a case for the Court of Queen's Bench, but the application was refused.

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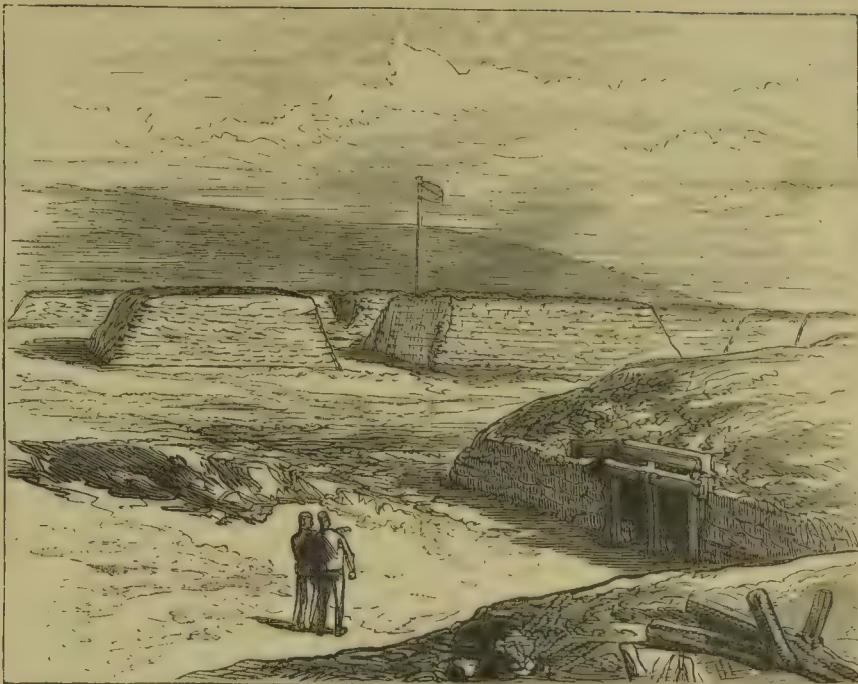
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THE BATTERY OF DEFENCE.

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT EASTBOURNE.

### SIEGE OPERATIONS AT EASTBOURNE.

A War Office committee of Royal Engineer and Royal Artillery officers began last week to conduct a series of experimental operations with a siege train of great guns against earthworks of defensive fortification. The place chosen was on the broad belt of shingle formed by the action of the tides in Pevensey Bay, two or three miles eastward of the pleasant Sussex watering-place, Eastbourne. Along the sea margin are set the martello towers which the panic of the Napoleonic invasion from Boulogne at the beginning of the century induced our grandfathers to erect. At intervals are brick forts, and a mile inland is a little green Mamelon, surmounted by a martello tower of larger size, and surrounded by a deep dry moat. Near this tower, which is officially known as No. 68, is one of these brick defences, known as Langley Fort, from which to the eastward the towers run in unbroken succession. Between two of these, Nos. 65 and 66, a siege battery had been thrown up on the beach, representing emplacements for four guns. It was the work of a detachment of Royal Engineer recruits, under the command of Lieutenant Gill, Lieutenant Hippiusley, and Lieutenant Wood, since July last. This battery was now to be demolished by the fire of artillery. All the inside of the battery was of shingle; but it was faced and kept in position by 4 ft. of tenacious clayey loam, which formed a sort of frame. The thickness offering resistance to penetration was 25 ft. throughout; each terrepleine, or gun platform, had an area of 15 ft. by 25 ft. At a short distance in rear of the battery was a range of half-sunken bomb-proofs, constructed to test the relative value of different kinds of blindages.

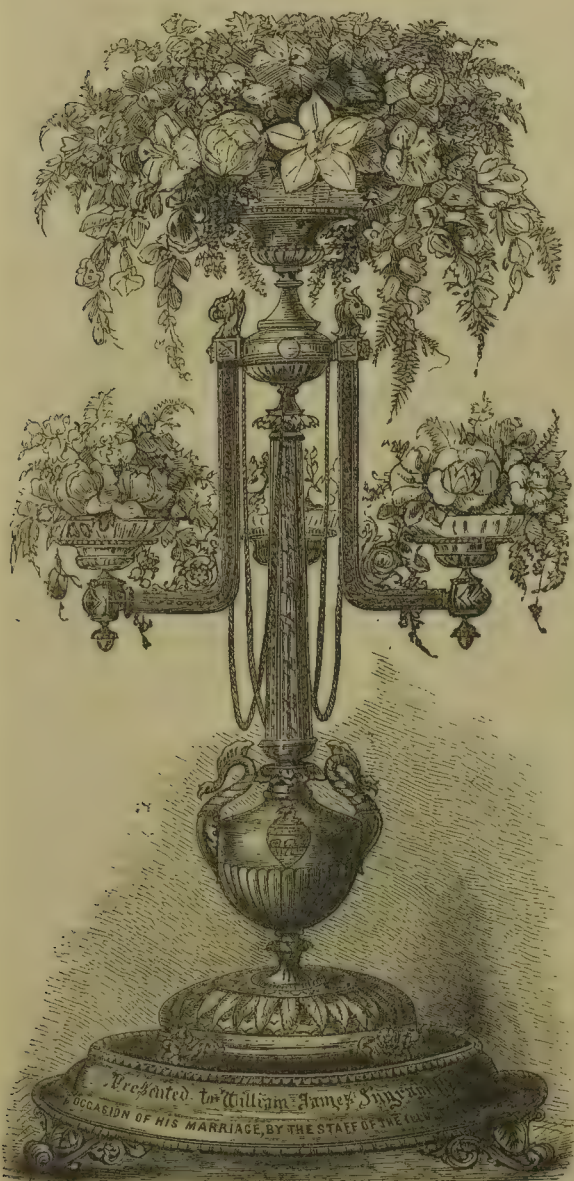
Against this target battery three assaulting batteries were erected, each armed with one 8-in. iron rifled howitzer, one 64-pounder rifled muzzle-loading gun, and one 40-pounder rifled muzzle-loading gun. The first of these, lying hidden amongst some furze on the level of the target battery, but half sunken in the shingle plain, and close by the road running from Eastbourne to Pevensey, was 1300 yards inland. The second battery, 300 yards to the rear, across the Pevensey-road, and on the shoulder of the Mamelon, was so elevated as to give a direct plunging fire into the victim battery. Some hundred yards further to the rear, on the reverse slope of the Mamelon, was the third battery, which had a natural parapet obscuring all

The work of the first day was strictly the business of carrying out the programme, and consisted only of full-charge shrapnel practice, with time and percussion fuses, against Nos. 3 and 4 gun positions. General Adye, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Colonel Riley, and Major-General Napier were present and watched the practice. The firing took place from B battery, on the shoulder of the hill, from which place Nos. 3 and 4 embrasures were visible, though in front of them a screen of shingle 14 ft. thick, supported in the rear and riveted with sand-bags, had been thrown up to test the question how far such a first line of defence would save the battery.

On Friday the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present, with many distinguished Artillery and Engineer officers. An esteemed military correspondent has sent us the sketches we have engraved.

### MARRIAGE OF MR. W. J. INGRAM, M.P.

The marriage of Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P. for Boston, eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, with Miss Stirling, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Stirling, F.R.G.S., of Queen's-gardens, took place, on Tuesday, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, in the presence of a large party of the friends of both families. The bride was attended to the altar by seven bridesmaids—Mr. Charles Ingram, the bridegroom's brother, acting as "best man." The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Edward Ker Gray, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington, who was



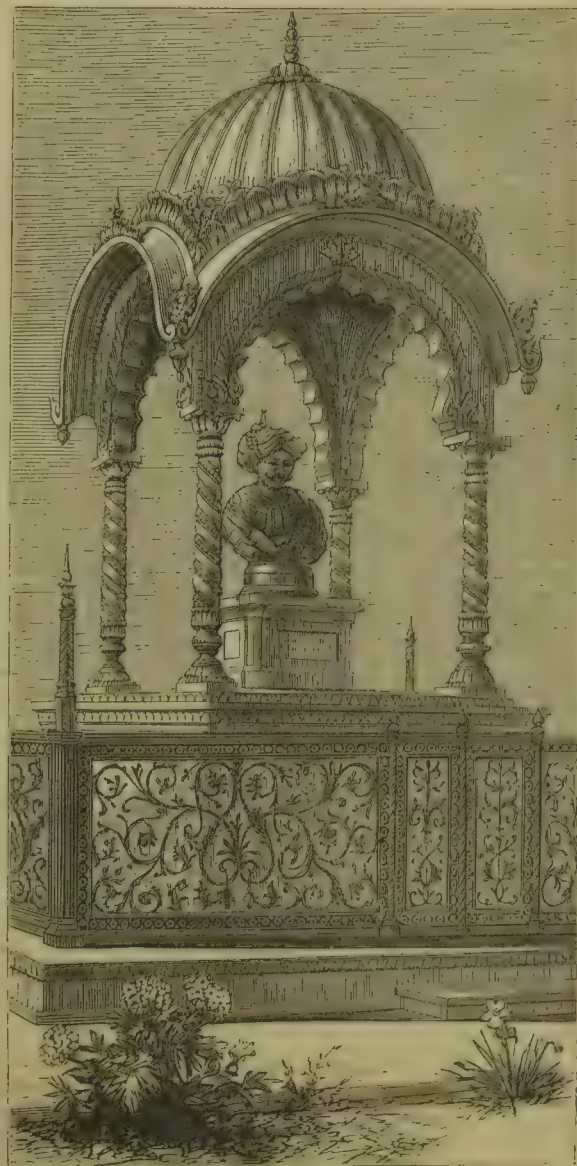
TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO W. J. INGRAM, ESQ., M.P.



BOUQUET-HOLDER PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT BIRMINGHAM.

view of the target battery, and obliging the pointers to lay their howitzers—as the fire from it was confined to high angle with low charge practice—without seeing the object at which they aimed.

The object of the experiment was to determine the effects of plunging shrapnel-firing from the 40-pounder and 64-pounder guns with full charges and time fuses, with full charges and percussion fuses, and with reduced charges using time and percussion fuses. This investigation was confided to Colonel Galway, R.E., Colonel Leahy, Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, R.A., Major Betty, R.A., Major Tyler, R.E., and Major Clayton, R.E., secretary. Captain Graham's battery of artillery was to do the work, the laying of the guns being confided to Captain Ellis, R.A., assistant superintendent of experiments at Shoeburyness. The artillery was under the orders of Lieutenant W. O. Carlile, R.A. Lieutenant Perry, R.A., was detached for marking and range duties.



MONUMENT TO THE RAJAH OF KOLAPORE, ERECTED NEAR FLORENCE.

assisted by the Rev. G. F. Sams, Chaplain of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The bride was given away by her elder brother, Mr. E. C. Stirling. The company assembled after the ceremony at the residence of Mrs. Stirling, in Queen's-gardens, where an elegant *déjeuner* was served to a party of sixty friends. The newly-wedded pair left town early in the afternoon en route for the Continent, their ultimate destination being Rome. The bridal presents were numerous and costly.

On Saturday last the members of the staff of the *Illustrated London News* presented to Mr. Ingram a silver *épergne* for fruit and flowers, as a token of their regard and esteem, on the occasion of his marriage; and, at the invitation of Mrs. Ingram, will celebrate the event by dining with her at the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday). The design of the *épergne* is after the Persian character, with antique Persian figures. The base is chased with flowers, and the glasses likewise are engraved with baskets of fruit and flowers. The *épergne* was manufactured by Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill.

Boston was en fête on Tuesday. The town was decorated with flags, and business was suspended. A tea was given to about 5000 school-children in the afternoon, and in the evening the tenantry of the Ingram estate dined together, after which there was a brilliant display of fireworks in honour of the event of the day. The Boston Liberal Association presented Mr. Ingram with an illuminated address, signed by all the members; and the tenantry of the Ingram estate at Boston gave him a handsome centrepiece.

### THE ROYAL VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the capital of the hardware manufacturing districts, on Tuesday week, is the subject of several illustrations. Their Royal Highnesses had arrived the day before at the Earl of Aylesford's seat, Packington Hall, eleven miles from Birmingham, on the Coventry road. They drove to Birmingham, with Lord and Lady Aylesford, the Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis of Hartington, the Countess of Westmoreland, Prince Dolgorouky, and other distinguished guests. At the borough boundary, three miles from the town, they were received by the Mayor (Alderman Joseph Chamberlain) and the reception committee—Aldermen Biggs, Hawkes, Osborne, Sturge, and Lloyd; Councillors Kenrick, Heaton, Jesse Collings, and Carter; and Mr. Hayes, town clerk. These gentlemen were in waiting on a tent-covered platform. The Prince and Princess, Lord Aylesford, and Lord Hartington were in the first carriage. As it drew up, the Mayor came forward and was presented to their Royal Highnesses by Lord Aylesford. His Worship, in his turn, presented the Mayoress to the Prince and Princess. Her Royal Highness accepted a bouquet offered by Mrs. Chamberlain. The cavalcade then again set out at a foot pace. The yeomanry came no further than the borough boundary; a detachment of the 12th Lancers served as escort for the rest of the day. The windows of the houses, the garden walls, and the trees also, in many cases, were loaded with people. In the town streets men and women were packed closely behind the barriers along the whole route. There was a good deal of cheering. The streets in the suburbs and more central quarters of the town, Coventry-road, Bordesley, Digbeth, and Bull Ring, were adorned with banners, and with pennons or streamers, hung upon lines from top to top of rows of Venetian masts. Mr. Dillon, of Birmingham, superintended the decorations, which were provided by Messrs. Defries, of London. New-street displayed a particularly fine effect; the triumphal arch at the lower end of Bull-street is shown in an illustration.

The Townhall, a fine and spacious chamber, with an organ and gallery, was crowded with ticketholders, who all stood up as their Royal Highnesses, bowing to right and left, and conducted by the Mayor, passed up the centre of the floor to the dais under the gallery. The Prince of Wales was in ordinary morning dress, with a brown overcoat. The Princess wore a pale blue dress, the skirt of which had many small flounces and a long train; a cashmere shawl, polonaise jacket, and dark bonnet trimmed with a pale blue feather. Their Royal Highnesses having taken their places on the dais, the organ and a chorus of 400 voices gave "God Bless the Prince of Wales" with great harmony and effect. The musical arrangements were under Mr. Charles Harding; the organ was played by Mr. Stimpson. The moment came for the presentation of the address. This was read by the Recorder of Birmingham (Mr. Adams, Q.C.).

The Prince of Wales read a brief reply, speaking of Birmingham as one of the great centres of manufacturing industry which he had long wished to see. He mentioned also the visits of the Queen and of his lamented father to this town. The Mayor presented several gentlemen of the municipality to his Royal Highness, to whom were likewise introduced Mr. George Dixon, M.P., Mr. P. H. Muntz, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., and Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P. In leaving the Townhall the Prince took the Mayoress on his arm, the Princess took the arm of the Mayor: they entered the carriages and proceeded, as before, by Ann-street and Bennett's-hill, to the rooms of the Society of Artists. The large circular room was hung with pictures of the exhibition now open, and here the guests assembled for the lunch, retiring-rooms being provided for their Royal Highnesses and their suites. Among the guests at the luncheon, which was given by the Mayor, were the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire (Lord Leigh) and Lady Leigh, the High Sheriff of Warwickshire (Mr. Broughton Leigh) and his lady, the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Philpott, the Rector and Rural Dean of Birmingham (Dr. Wilkinson) and Mrs. Wilkinson, Sir Henry de Bathe, General of the district, and officers of his staff. The Bishop of Worcester said grace before and after lunch. At the proper time the Mayor rose and proposed her Majesty's health in very becoming terms. He next gave that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, as the guests of the town. Though Mr. Chamberlain is said to be a theoretic Republican, he observed, truly enough, that "here in England the throne is recognised and respected as the symbol of all constituted authority and settled government." His Royal Highness made a suitable speech in answer, and proposed the health of the Mayor, and prosperity to the town.

After luncheon their Royal Highnesses, with the Mayor and Town Clerk and others, went to visit Messrs. Elkington's great art-manufactory of gold and silver, electro-plate, and composite metal wares, in New Hall-street. The various departments were shown and explained by Messrs. Elkington, aided by Mr. Rollason, Mr. T. Fearn, and other managers of special branches. The gilding and plating rooms were tastefully arranged for this occasion. They contained an extensive display of articles of electro-plate in various stages of the processes. The plating-room contains two wrought-iron vats, 24 ft. by 3 ft., each holding about 1000 gallons of silver solution, and a number of smaller ones of various dimensions, each one prepared for a special purpose. To one of the larger vats the attention of the Prince and Princess was directed, and the process of plating was fully explained by Mr. Fearn, who has the sole management of this department. It was explained to them that the bath of silver liquid, to which their attention was specially drawn, had been in daily use for more than

twenty years; that it was composed of cyanide of silver and potassium, and contained about 6000 ounces of silver in solution, besides twenty-five sheets of silver of about 100 ounces each, these sheets being placed vertically in the solution, one foot apart and parallel to each other, the whole number connected with one of the conductors of a Wilde's magneto-electric machine. A variety of objects were suspended in the liquid upon copper rods and between the silver sheets. The rods were connected with the opposite pole of the electric machine, the silver solution forming the connecting medium between the objects and the silver sheets. The electric current from the machine causes the decomposition of the liquid, and dissolution of the silver plates takes place, and at the same time an equivalent of silver is deposited upon the articles. The construction of Wilde's magneto-electric machine was also explained; the rotating part being placed before their Royal Highnesses for inspection. Large and brilliant sparks were exhibited on bringing together two steel files which were attached to the conductors of one of the machines. The Prince and Princess appeared both greatly interested in all they saw, and rather sorry that they could not afford more time to this department. The magneto-electric machine consists of a large electro-magnet, whose north and south poles form two segments of a cylinder; the other two segments are of brass. In the interior of this cylinder is an iron armature, corresponding in shape with the poles of the electro-magnet. This armature becomes magnetic by induction, and as it rotates within the magnetic cylinder at the rate of 2300 times per minute, its poles are reversed 4600 times, and the latter number of electric currents are given off per minute. By this power fifty ounces of silver can be deposited in one hour in each of the larger plating-vats.

Their Royal Highnesses went on to Messrs. Gillott's, and saw a steel pen go through the sixteen or seventeen processes which intervene between the plate of steel and the weapon that dips its dainty point into an inkstand. Much of Messrs. Gillott's work is done by women, and the precision and rapidity of it all are astonishing. The next and the last firm visited was Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, coiners and metal-workers. Mr. Heaton explained the different processes to their Royal Highnesses, and a tray-full of bright white medals commemorative of the Royal visit was struck and distributed. The Prince requested that some might be sent to Marlborough House for the children. Messrs. Heaton were busy coining pence for Singapore and other places, and lately coined over a hundred tons of silver for our own Government. It was rather alarming to hear that the present bronze pence could be made and sold for a farthing apiece, their intrinsic value being rather less. Not half enough time could be spent at Messrs. Heaton's, for there was a great deal to see and the day was closing; so, in order to give the many thousands still waiting in the streets another chance of seeing the Prince and Princess, the carriages were ordered and the Royal procession drove off on the return route back through the town and along the Coventry road. It was beginning to get dusk, and the illuminations prepared by Messrs. Defries were already aflame. At the borough boundary the Mayor took leave of the guests of Birmingham, and the Royal party drove to Packington Hall. All the arrangements for the visit were excellent, and his Royal Highness was much gratified by the hearty nature of his reception.

The Prince and Princess stayed with Lord and Lady Aylesford till Saturday. There was a grand ball, to which the Mayor of Birmingham and others were invited. On Saturday their Royal Highnesses visited the town of Coventry, accompanied by the Czarewitch. They got home to Sandringham, in Norfolk, that evening. The Prince has given £100 to the Midland Institute at Birmingham.

Among the illustrations we give is one of the silver bouquet-holder for the floral gift presented by the Mayor's wife to the Princess of Wales. It was manufactured by Messrs. B. H. Joseph and Co., of Frederick-street, Birmingham, from a design by Mr. J. M. Beesley. It is of oxidised silver, very light in colour; the ornamentation is of gold wire, soldered to the body. This displays the arms of the Prince of Wales and those of the town. The mouth of the holder is fitted with patent springs to prevent the flowers getting loose.

A view of Packington Hall appeared in our last. It was from a photograph by Mr. H. J. Whitlock, of New-street, Birmingham. We regret having accidentally omitted to mention the photographer's name.

### AN INDIAN PRINCE AT FLORENCE.

Four years ago, on the night of Dec. 1, 1870, the extreme point of the Cascine, or public park of Florence, where the waters of the Mugnone fall into the Arno, was the scene of a strange and lugubrious ceremony. Numbers of officials in the picturesque costume of Hindustan were busily occupied in preparing the funeral pile of their Prince. Rajah Ram Chuttraputti, Maharajah of Kolapore, a young man of twenty years, the last of his line, ruling over one of the most extensive of the provinces of India, when returning from England to his native country, died, after a short illness, at one of the Florence hotels, surrounded by his numerous suite. In a space amidst the fine oaks and beeches of the park they prepared the wood with large quantities of camphor and odorous ointments; and upon this pile, robed in the most splendid of his vestments, and surrounded by his most precious and favourite personal ornaments, they laid the body of the Rajah. The pile was lit about midnight and continued to burn until near daylight; the venerable Brahmin, meanwhile, who directed the ceremonies, offering his prayers, and, with the other faithful servants, at times making the groves echo with their lamentations. At break of day the ashes of the Prince were collected with the greatest care into a golden vase, which now rests in the temple erected to his memory on the banks of the Pungunga, but all the remaining ashes were thrown upon the Arno. One day last June, on the same spot, was unveiled a monument singularly beautiful and appropriate. The style is thoroughly Indian; the canopy and base are of a grey local stone, beautifully carved; the columns are of bronze, elaborately chased; and the whole, including the bust, which is the central object, forms a most complete and successful specimen of polychromatic decorative art. The monument is the design of Major Charles Mant, R.E., who was an intimate friend of the deceased Rajah. We here translate from the leading Florentine morning journal, *La Nazione*:—"Under the cupola, which is beautifully painted in gold and azure, stands the bust of the Prince, Rajah Ram Chuttraputti, modelled in marble by the sculptor Fuller, and painted in encaustic with the happiest success. We do not know what the pedants will say; but this first attempt at polychrome sculpture on a public monument is so well suited to the character of the edifice, and to the place where it is erected, that the most capricious and prejudiced criticism must yield to unanimous approbation." The bust is about one half larger than life, and represents the Rajah, a young man of regular features, though of a dark complexion, dressed in a black gold embroidered vest, which is almost completely covered by a rich gold and white bernous. On his head is a magnificent

turban of crimson and gold stuff, from which depend a number of precious stones and jewels.

The cost of the work was borne by the British Government of India in conjunction with the family of the deceased. The monument was formally delivered over to the guardianship of the commune of Florence by Major Mant on behalf of his Government and of the Princess Ahilya Ranee, mother of the late Rajah. It was received by Signor Peruzzi, the Syndic of Florence.

### EASTERN TURKESTAN.

The provinces of Kashgar and Yarkund, in Central Asia, situated eastward of the mountain ranges that shed their waters through the Oxus and Yaxartes into the Aral Sea, have of late been frequently mentioned. They compose the region of Eastern Turkestan, which borders on Cashmere and Thibet, but is shut out from its southern neighbours by the Karakorum range. Sir T. D. Forsyth's mission from the British Indian Government to Yarkund and Kashgar has repeatedly been noticed by us in presenting illustrations from the sketches by Captain Chapman, R.A., one of his party. The two sketches used this week were made by him at Yangi-hissar, in April last, and he supplies the following notes upon each subject:—

"M. Vambéry, whose singular travels have entitled him to speak with authority regarding the Dervishes of Central Asia, says in his 'Sketches':—'The Dervish is the veritable personification of Eastern life. Idleness, fanaticism, and slovenliness are the features which in him are regarded as virtues, and which everywhere are represented by him as such.' It is impossible to improve on the able description of this singular class of devotees, which is given by the traveller now quoted. He says, further, 'In a country like the East, where such social distinctions exist, and where we meet with such amusing extremes, the dervish or beggar, though placed at the very bottom of the social scale, often enjoys as much consideration as the Prince who reigns over millions and disposes of immense treasures.' Although religious enthusiasm is the ground of all the acts in life of a dervish, these people reflect directly the measure of influence exercised by the Mohammedan religion in each portion of the many States where Islam is upheld. More than a hundred years of Chinese rule have done much in this country to relax the rigid discipline so sternly maintained by religious professors in Bokhara, when M. Vambéry visited that city. The present Amir, with his title of Ghazee, has done his utmost to enforce the observance of Mohammedan rule in life; yet the people of Eastern Turkestan are naturally given to mirth and fun, and the dervish, to be popular, must be something of a troubadour. Indeed, when neither judge nor mollah is at hand solemn chants and the praises of the Prophet are quickly set aside for sprightly melodies and the warmest of Eastern verse. The band of singers may often be recruited by an amateur during their performance."

"The possession of a cotton-gin in Eastern Turkestan secures the owner a considerable income during the cleaning season. The terms on which the cotton-cleaner hires himself out are usually board and lodging and one seventh part of the cotton that passes through his hands. If he is a married man, his wife will work up the cotton thus received with thread—the most profitable form in which to dispose of it at the weekly market. If he is not a Benedict, he will probably compound for payment in copper coin or a suit of clothes, or boots, or whatever articles he may most immediately require. During the time that he is at work on the cotton of his employer he is the guest of the family, with whom he is perfectly at home. The design of the gin in use is, like most of the mechanical contrivances in Eastern Turkestan, Chinese; the owners are in many instances foreigners, owing, no doubt, to the fact of their being distinct from the owners of the soil and cultivators."

### A SHORT CUT ACROSS THE FIELDS.

Muddy weather is sure to come, for the winter is now closing upon us, and we shall have both rain and snow. People who go to visit their friends a few miles out of town will do well to provide themselves with stout and thick-soled boots. When the pleasant talk of a merry party over the dessert-table, the tea-table, or the supper-table has beguiled visitors to stay till the latest minute, in a warm and brightly-lighted room, a short cut across the fields to the railway-station is too apt to be chosen. This expedient, however, is one which even by daylight, as in the scene drawn by our Artist, and even with the host's personal guidance, we should hardly recommend. Nothing is more ignominious and uncomfortable than such messy walking in a pathless marsh-meadow with feet not properly shod for the wet and slippery ground. There is no small danger, too, of serious ill consequences to health when a journey home is to be accomplished before dry stockings and shoes can be put on. It is well enough for the rural host, that gentleman in the Ulster greatcoat, who is about to lay down a brick for the lady's next footstep, while he takes her outstretched hand. He can get back to his own fireside in three minutes, and make himself perfectly snug. But for the party returning to town there is no slight inconvenience in taking this short cut across the fields.

Two leading Clyde shipbuilding firms have entered into contracts with the Government to build two new ironclad warships, the Nelson and the Northampton, of 5000 tons.

With the firing of common shells from forty and sixty-four pounders the first portion of the experiments with heavy guns against earthworks, which are being carried on by the Siege Batteries Committee near Eastbourne, was brought to a close yesterday week.

A public meeting was held yesterday week, at Newton Abbot, in Devonshire, to open the club and institute recently formed in the town by the men engaged on the South Devon Railway Locomotive Works. Lord Devon addressed the gathering, and spoke of the benefit likely to accrue from the formation of such clubs.

A neat little pocket volume, published by Messrs. Hatchards, is entitled "The Shakespeare Birthday Book." It is a diary, with dates and ruled blank spaces for every day of the year 1875, and with a couple of choice sentences from our great poet quoted on the opposite page at each day's place in the book. Appropriate passages are chosen likewise to herald the opening of each month. This plan will suit many diarists of a literary taste.

Following upon the suggestions of the Royal Commission which recently sat to examine into the question of the compensation of officers, and which reported that the general question of promotion should not be dissociated from that of compensation, a Royal Commission has been issued to Lord Penance, Lord Hampton, Mr. Bouverie, Major-Generals Johnson and Herbert, Mr. Reginald Earle Welby, and Major-General Foster to inquire into various points connected with promotion.

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Superabundant have been the extra-Parliamentary utterances of late. Legislators of almost every kind and degree have been starting in the provinces, and if all the chronicles of their speeches were to be brought together in one broad sheet (it must be a very broad sheet) the collection would be not unlike a report of the second night of a great debate. Making selections at random, and dealing principally with the minor men (little men they are called in the vernacular of the House), who are more apt for illustration than the *dii majores*, who are familiar even to boredom, one comes on a celebration of Conservatism at Northampton. That town was for nearly two generations "Whigly" represented, though at the last epoch, before the recent Conservative reaction, Mr. Charles Gilpin infused an element of Radicalism into it; but at the general election Lord Henley, who had been its member worthily for some years, fell before a local Tory brewer, and while Mr. Gilpin lived the representation was one and one. But since his decease Mr. G. C. Merewether, who was one of numerous Conservative candidates, who had wooed the constituency in succession, but in vain, at every election, has made it now wholly Conservative. He is, so to speak, still in embryo, inasmuch as he has not yet taken his seat; but that was no reason why he should not attend a banquet of the Conservative association of the town, which has lately taken place, and he did so. In Mr. Pickering Phipps, now the senior member, who presided, the potentiality of beer, as influencing the general election, was recognised. Hopes were entertained of the presence of Mr. Ward Hunt, who himself once sought the suffrages of the town, but in vain, before he was chosen for the county; but he was too much engaged in "learning his business" to come, so that what may be called the grandeur of the Tory party on this occasion, was typified by Mr. Charley, who appeared not merely in his own Parliamentary greatness, but in the reflected power of the National Conservative Association, on whose behalf he is ever and anon peripatetic about the country. Naturally, he would, as an experienced member and a sort of office-bearer in his party, stand out between the other two legislative gentlemen with whom he was joined on the present occasion, one of them being a half and the other a positive Parliamentary neophyte. It may be taken for certain that the Tory cause did not suffer in the grandiloquent and earnest advocacy of the member for Salford.

In a manner, Mr. Jackson, Q.C., member for Coventry, is not a novice in the House, inasmuch as he sat for that city for about a year before 1868, when his was one of the few instances in which a Liberal recovered a seat from the Tories. He is a quiet member; but once in last Session he made a speech in which he showed himself to be sensible, practical, and capable of dealing with a subject broadly. But he also showed that he could do so very lengthily indeed. At present, being in the cold shade of opposition, his visions of solicitor-generalships and vice-chancellorships must be rather remote. Of course, these remarks are apropos of his having addressed his constituents, apparently with good results, a day or two ago.

In a certain sense Mr. Holt, the member for North-East Lancashire, is a personage, for he contributes to the Conservative homogeneity of the county of Lancaster, and he did so at the general election, after undergoing a severe contest against the Cavendish interest, in the person of Lord Edward of that name, and the personal prestige of Sir J. R. Kaye-Shuttleworth. He is now in his second Parliament, having been first returned for his division of the county in 1868. In the House he has dimly signalled himself by some speeches and by the introduction—no more—of one or two ecclesiastical measures, which tend rather to evangelicalism in the Church and showed anti-Papal proclivities. He is very precise in his mode of speaking, and sometimes reminds one of Lord Derby when that noble Lord is at his worst in elocution and utterance. Before his constituents' lately, Mr. Holt very naturally referred with complacency to his victory over some of the powers of Liberalism at the general election; though it is most probable that he did not vaunt himself too much, for that is not his way, which is a very quiet way. With him was, as was proper, his colleague, Mr. Starkie, of whom the chronicles of the House are innocent, and of whom it may, without offence, be supposed that at the particular gathering in question he doubtless said "Ditto" to Mr. Holt with all the force that was in him.

Amongst the Liberal members—not a few—on whom it appeared last Session that a blight had fallen was Mr. Dixon, whom the Radicals of Birmingham have, at two general elections, placed at the head of the poll, while Mr. Bright has been the last. However, he seems, by what he said at a late meeting of his electorate, to have recovered his spirits, and he sounded the call to the standard of the Liberal party, almost as loudly as Mr. Leatham, who has been outdoing himself in a speech which he has just delivered at Huddersfield. Both of them are sanguine as to the speedy rehabilitation of the party, and even of its accession to power; and possibly there may be a lurking, half-formed notion in Mr. Dixon's heart of hearts that the strength of the new Government would be vastly increased if he were to hold the post of Minister for Education.

It requires a combination of rare faculties to make an efficient "whip-in-chief" to a Ministry. Temper, tact, judgment, courtesy, a touch of facetiousness, if possible (though many of the best whips have done without that)—in fact, being all things to all men, while preserving self-respect and a certain dignity, to be used on special occasions—energy, powers of calculation of numbers, activity of person, and unlimited capacity for sitting up all night and to all hours of the morning, are indispensable. It is not too much to say that Mr. Hart-Dyke, who fills that important position in the present Government, fulfils all these conditions. The very expression of his countenance, the tones of his voice, his mode of speaking, and his easy, pleasant manner would probably prepossess most who only see him flitting about the lobby and in and out of the House, exchanging a few words with all and sundry of the bystanders and passers in and out; but anyone who has to speak to him, and, more still, to ask for such information as it is in his power to give, will admit that what is here said of him is the simple truth. He has been addressing his party friends in Mid-Kent, and he dealt with the vexed question of the agricultural labourer exactly in the way that those who know him would have expected, for he was at once liberal, judicious, and just.

A few days ago Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen appeared under circumstances which justified an idea that he had resolved to out-trump the Solicitor-General, who played so boldly for the favour of the licensed victuallers at Preston not long ago, for Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen actually took the chair on a recent festive occasion promoted by that body. But it is rather to be doubted whether he played his cards so successfully as the Solicitor-General, for he maintained with his accustomed dogmatism certain doctrines which, it is believed, are not palatable to that *irritable genus* the Publicans; he rather lectured them as to what they ought to do, although he attributed to them all the virtues which were necessary to carry out his instruction. In fact, he broached some free-trade themes in regard to the dealing in liquor, which most of the venders abhor. However, there was plenty of applause.

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The *Celestial Empire* of Sept. 5, published in Shanghai, contains a report of the last meeting of the committee of the Chinese Polytechnic, an institution intended to bring the arts and manufactures of Europe under the eyes of the Chinese. The undertaking was in some suspense pending the decision whether there was to be peace or war between China and Japan; but, now that it is known that the issue is peace, it has been unanimously resolved by the committee that the business shall be energetically pursued. The manufacturers of Europe and America are invited to send specimens of their wares for exhibition; and, as this is the first exhibition which has been held in China, with a reputed population of four hundred millions, an untitled field of vast extent will, it may be hoped, be now opened to the enterprise of western nations. Mr. Medhurst, the English Consul in Shanghai, is chairman of the committee, and the London agents are Messrs. John Bourne and Co. Descriptions of the articles exhibited are to be translated into Chinese and distributed throughout China.

The Exhibition at South Kensington closed on Oct. 31, on which day we paid a visit to it. The place was crowded by visitors, chiefly, as it seemed to us, belonging to the working classes, very orderly and intelligent, who put many pertinent questions to the persons in charge of the different objects. The polychrome process of Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, which had attracted a good deal of attention in this Exhibition, is not new, having been often before propounded. It consists in a method of building up a block of colour of separate sticks of different colours, so that its surface resembles a mosaic picture; and this block is printed from, the colour being dissolved as the printing goes on. A thin film of colour is thus impressed upon each sheet of paper, which film is the exact counterpart of the block from which it was taken. One of these blocks, it is said, will suffice for 8000 impressions.

In a paper lately read before the Paris Academy Messrs. Matthieu and Urbane state that, if the gases dissolved in the serum of blood are removed, an albuminous liquid is obtained which does not coagulate. In the case of the albumen of an egg the same result is obtained. The chief gas is found to be carbonic acid.

*Science Gossip* for November contains an article on the history of the carrot, which, as a wild plant, appears to be indigenous in these islands; but the cultivated carrot was introduced by the Flemings in the time of Elizabeth. The same paper contains an interesting article by Mr. N. S. Heineken, of Sidmouth, entitled "Only a Sparrow," relating that, having found an unfledged sparrow which had fallen from a nest, he confided it to the care of a servant, who reared it. When it had reached maturity the sparrow was allowed to fly away, and it reared several broods of young, but continued to frequent the house like a member of the family.

The internal corrosion of steam-boilers using water obtained by the condensation of the steam in surface condensers is continuing to attract attention, and no satisfactory explanation of the cause of the phenomenon has yet been propounded. The iron of the boilers, it is found, is pitted in such cases and soon worn out, unless a certain quantity of salt water from the sea is permitted to enter, which covers the iron with a thin enamel of scale. Some persons have maintained that the corrosion is due to the galvanic action of the copper tubes of the condenser, to which the reply has been that when the tubes are tinned the corrosion equally takes place. Others have held that fresh water, generating steam under a high pressure, has a solvent action upon iron, as very pure water is known to have upon lead. But to this it may be objected that in Hall's original condensers, where the pressure was not high, the corrosion was equally experienced; whereas in Perkins's boilers, which use a higher pressure than other boilers, and which also work with water derived from surface condensation, there is no corrosion at all. In Perkins's engines, however, no grease or oil is used for the lubrication of the piston; and it appears to us probable that the main cause of internal corrosion is the formation of carbonic acid, owing to the decomposition of the grease used for lubrication. Bog-water is known to be very destructive to boilers, and it in like manner contains a minute proportion of carbon. Much carbon would probably have the opposite effect by forming carbonic oxide instead of carbonic acid.

The phylloxera, we are informed, has made its appearance in this country, and in several vineries the vines have had to be destroyed. In France it has been proposed to cultivate the wild vines, which have hitherto escaped attack. The exhibition, in Paris, of insects injurious to man has just closed, and the highest prize was awarded to a Vienna exhibitor for an atlas exhibiting all the forms and organs of the phylloxera.

A new medicinal plant, called the Boldoa fragrans, has just been imported from the Andes. The flowers, leaves, and bark emit when crushed a fragrant aromatic odour, and yield an essential oil known as boldine. It is said to contain an alkaloid which acts on the liver like calomel, while free from its objections.

A correspondent of the *Lancet* recites several cases illustrative of the value of phosphorus as a therapeutic agent in cases of extreme physical depression. In cases of typhus fever, where collapse appeared imminent, the evil was tided over by the administration of minute doses of phosphorus, and the patients recovered.

The *Gardener's Chronicle* contains an article on the chrysanthemum. The pompon, it appears, was introduced about a century ago into the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, but was lost sight of until again introduced from China by Mr. Fortune. The pink-flowered, large variety was introduced from France into the Royal gardens at Kew, in 1790, and is figured in the *Botanical Magazine* for 1796. In China a liquor is distilled from the flowers of the chrysanthemum, which is regarded as an elixir vitae, and in the Chinese pharmacopoeia a powder of the flowers is prescribed as a cure for drunkenness.

At a late meeting of the Manchester Scientific and Mechanical Society an interesting paper by Mr. Evan Leigh was read on the waste of power in cotton-mills. In the discussion which followed it appeared to be generally maintained that gearing should be discarded in mills, and that the power should be communicated by belts, which it was thought could now be run at a speed of about a mile a minute.

Mr. Deverell has lately revived the project of obtaining motion from the waves of the ocean for auxiliary propulsion. Lord Dundonald many years ago proposed to effect this object by means of quicksilver compressing air. Others have proposed to suspend a platform beneath the ship, between which and the ship there would be a relative motion that might be used for propulsion. There have, indeed, been a multitude of schemes for the same object; but the objection to the whole of them is that when there are waves there is wind, which may without any new expedient be used for propulsion, and when there is no wind there are no waves, and consequently no propulsive force.

## THE LORD MAYOR.

There are some subjects which one almost hesitates to approach, of which one can speak only with bated breath and downcast eyes, so much does one feel his unworthiness to discourse of them, to do justice to their solemn dignity. Dukes, millionaires, Prime Ministers, are hedged with a divinity which even their unostentatious habit of going about in the dress of ordinary human beings—sometimes even in shooting-jackets and low hats—cannot to any great extent neutralise; we feel always that on yonder unpretending little man depends the welfare of hundreds, perhaps of thousands, and the least covetous of us must tremble at the thought of the cheques he can write!

But the Lord Mayor is greater than these—greater, at all events, outwardly; and to be a great man outside is half the battle. He is almost always seen (by the world in general) in his robes of office, glorious in chair and fur and scarlet; and one has, consequently, got into the habit of thinking of a Lord Mayor as a species of robed being, no doubt endued with possibilities of coats and trousers, but naturally covered with an exterior garment so much more magnificent than these as to render their development unnecessary. Clothes, not manners, make the man; and anyone who has ever observed the deep reverence paid to our great civic functionary must confess that his robes make a good deal of the Lord Mayor.

Can he be a hero to his valet, this Lord Mayor? (I suppose he *has* a valet, though to a man who started with the traditional twopence-halfpenny such a domestic would be a dreadful nuisance.) What does he look like in his every-day dress—the dress, I mean, in which he breakfasts and smokes his morning pipe (one can't imagine a Lord Mayor with a cigar); is he simply an ordinary mortal, as a year ago he was, a year hence again he will be—or is there a something that defies concealment, a savour, a manner, a dignity of mayoralty, which the 9th of November, with its mystic computation of nails and triumphant ride through the City, alone has power to bestow? It would be very interesting to look carefully at a Lord Mayor elect not in aldermanic gear, and compare the undeveloped with the perfect flower; might we not say, with the young poet, in the "Two Roses,"—

One's like the flower when June and July kiss,  
One like the penthouse bud that May discloses,  
Sweetly unlike, yet all alike in this:  
They are

Lord Mayors—one blushing, and conscious of coming dignity, the other grown accustomed to the rôle he is soon to lay aside—sedate, substantial, a city king all over?

How must the former watch the man whose place he is soon to fill! We may be sure he studies his every movement—notes what to imitate, what to avoid, sees how he receives a Royal visitor, how he returns thanks, what distinctions he makes between Prince and Prime Minister, Ambassador and newspaper correspondent (if, indeed, he condescends to speak to persons of the latter class). Does he, as a conscientious Lord Mayor elect, learn elocution of Mr. Kemble Jones, department of Mr. Turveydrop; and can it be that in anticipation of civic balls he ever studies, under the latter gentleman, the quadrille and the lancers? Waltzes and galops are not, I imagine, required of a Lord Mayor—it would be too cruel to make a stout City gentleman of sixty spin round the room like a teetotum, even were it in the arms of a princess.

Then, when the time comes—when on a dull November day the bud bursts forth into a full-blown mayor (and some mayors are very full-blown)—does he find the difficulties of his position greater or less than he had anticipated? Those foreign ambassadors, for example—do they turn out to be very friendly and pleasant fellows (for foreigners), or is he in constant fear that they are sneering at him behind his back?—they, a set of marquises and counts whom an English button-maker could buy up over and over again! Is it as hard to be dignified without arrogance, familiar but by no means vulgar, as he had feared; or does the office bring with it its dignity—does the feeling of authority and power transform the most ordinary of aldermen at once into a model mayor?

The great thorns in the side of a newly-made Lord Mayor must be, one would imagine, the aldermen—both those who have and those who have not, passed the chair—and his brothers and sisters. The former, he knows, are keenly criticising him—too well he remembers how witty he himself was wont to be at the expense of his predecessors—and the latter are most likely ostentatiously familiar with him to his face, trying to give the impression that he is (as they would probably say) "not a patch upon" the rest of the family; while behind his back they brag unceasingly of "my brother John—John Thompson, our present Lord Mayor, Sir, as I daresay you know." Another little thorn in his side, to a man eager for social distinction, must be the wish, so evident in many Lord Mayors, to say some one or two memorable things during his year of office—to make some pithy Palmerstonian remark that shall live, quoted long years after as a specimen of genuine City wit; even a happy nickname, that, "stuck," would be something to keep one's memory from the oblivion into which have sunk Right Honourable Smiths, Joneses, and Browns without number—all good mayors and true, no doubt; but all, from a little distance, so exactly alike.

And then—when the year is over! What is the settling-down into the comparative insignificance of an alderman like? Of course, one knew from the beginning that it must be so—that the bowing and cheering one was everywhere received with were tributes far more to the office than to the man; but does one realise until they are quite gone away how hard it is to do without them, to miss the pomp and parade one has grown accustomed to? It is like Hans Andersen's discontented fir-tree—after the Christmas evening ablaze with lamps and tapers, merry with children's voices all chanting its praise, came the dreary solitude of next morning: the gay ornaments and toys were taken off, and the fir-tree was dragged by careless servants into a garret, where for the rest of its lonely life it lay, friendless except for the little mice who came to sit upon its branches and reverently hear the tale of its past glories—glories made greater by contrast and by distance, as are all memories of mayors or Christmas-trees.

What an arid waste must be the newspapers, wherein one's name was wont so prominently to figure! What a mockery all City dinners and Royal receptions at which one is no longer host! Do the princes, native and foreign, who were a month ago so courteous, now remember one, if casually one meets them—alas! what has Royalty to do with aldermen? Worst of all, how do the poor late Lady Mayoress and her daughters like it—and do they reduce their milliner's bills to the (comparatively) reasonable amount they were wont to reach before the chair was attained? It must be very hard indeed for them, especially if the year of mayoralty witnessed the jilting of various promising young City men for too courtly "honourables"—perhaps even peers—who now seem to have forgotten that beauty can exist east of Temple Bar? Will the soothing balm their father looks forward to cheer also these disconsolate maidens—will past glories, conquests, happiness, find an equivalent in the splendour of the baronetcy that is at once crown and haven of a successful Lord Mayor?



A SHORT CUT ACROSS THE FIELDS.



NERO AMONGST THE RUINS OF ROME.

FROM THE PICTURE BY KARL PILDT.



THE FISH-MARKET AT BERLIN.

## THE FISH-MARKET AT BERLIN.

The scene which our Berlin Artist has represented is at the water's edge in the market-place, to which fish-dealers bring their scaly and shelly edible commodities by the boats or punts on river and canal. The stalls or booths are now deserted; for the day's business is over, and the market is about to be closed. Baskets, nets, boxes, and barrows are quickly being removed. One or two women of the poorer class seem yet lingering to try their chance of a cheap bargain for the last lot that remains unsold. The children in the corner amuse themselves with the motions of living crayfish, or fresh-water lobsters; but the one they have ventured to lift from the basket is probably dead. Several hungry dogs wait in expectation of a morsel. Nobody here is likely to question the policy of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William. Such is one aspect of life in the capital of mighty Prussia.

## WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

## NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Mr. Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death" having been removed from Old Bond-street, the gallery at No. 39a has been reopened by the committee of the New British Institution with its tenth exhibition of oil pictures. The collection includes British and foreign works, in nearly equal number, and the average of at least technical merit appears to be higher than on any former occasion.

Among the English pictures, two works by Mr. C. Calthrop command attention by their large size and corresponding freedom of handling. They have, besides, a gravity of aim and sobriety of tone for which we were not prepared by the sparkle and elaboration of the artist's previous works—of which style there is also an example in "Dos-à-Dos"—a matrimonial or lovers' quarrel. Both the large pictures to which we allude are scenes in St. Peter's, at Rome. The more effective of these, called "Ultramontanes," represents two priests in warm discussion near the tomb of Pope Innocent XI.—the one is a red-frocked Cardinal, dogged, determined, a type of worldly success and self-sufficient bigotry; the other is a Jesuit, thin, ascetic, astute, a type of self-denying fanaticism. In the shadow of the pair crawls a devout Capuchin, kissing the pavement in his progress to some particular shrine. The other picture shows one of the two benedictines with cherubs by Bernini, the colossal proportions of which are so difficult to realise on first entering St. Peter's, but which are indicated in the picture by the apparently dwarf-like figures of two pilgrim monks, and a girl who can scarcely reach at arm's length the holy water in the benedictine-basin. By Mr. F. Goodall there is a beautiful little idyllic picture of a scene, somewhere, probably, up the Thames, with children in the foreground (201). The little "Fern-Gatherer" (66), by Mr. Dobson, is not less charming in its way; and there are examples of Mr. S. Cooper's painting, both of cattle (81) and sheep (82). The splendid scheme of colour of the Linnell school is finely illustrated in three landscapes by Mr. W. Linnell, and in a small gem by Mr. T. G. Linnell. Mr. Burgess displays his customary finesse and vivacity of expression in No. 63. "A Martyr to Experimental Science" (54), by J. Burr, and "The Toy-Seller," by A. Burr, are excellent examples of the Scotch school. Mr. F. W. Topham has something of his father's grace of feeling with his own pearliness of colour in "Fatherless—Door of the Duomo, Florence" (9). Well worthy of notice also are "Sunset Glow" (203), by T. Danby; "A Suppliant" (210), by T. F. Dicksee; "A Hundred Years Ago" (140)—very effective and graceful in treatment—by A. Ludovici; moonlight and landscape subjects by T. O. Hume, and coast scenes by E. Hume; "Mountain Twilight," by G. F. Teniswood; a scene from "Midsummer Night's Dream" (99), by Mr. H. Selous; and works by Messrs. E. Hayes, W. Gale, W. Luker, Haynes Williams, J. Hayllar, J. Webb, W. Barclay, F. W. Meyer, J. S. Lidderdale, Aster and Alfred Corbould, R. Dowling, S. Hodges, H. H. Cauty, A. B. Collier, and W. S. Jay, together with an original little picture (117) in which Mr. Adams Acton, the sculptor, makes his debut as a painter.

The foreign pictures comprise several important works of the Belgian school. M. Jan Verhas has never been so fortunate in his groupings of pretty children with consoling flowers as in his "Inundation" (19)—a little girl of six innocently flooding a potted bigonia she has placed on a handsome chair from a huge watering-can, which she raises with difficulty. The relieving without hardness of all the objects against the white marble wall and floor is a *tour de force* of no common order. The drawing of the figure is perfect, and the colouring and treatment generally present a rare combination of tender refinement with masterly power. By this artist's brother, M. Franz Verhas, there is another elegantly-composed picture, "Mamma's Birthday" (38), with tasteful costumes and Japanese accessories, finished with great care and delicacy, but less masculine in style than the preceding work. M. de Haas is in great force, not only as a cattle-painter in his "Morning on the Dunes" (6), with its admirably foreshortened group and its brilliant effect of lighting and atmosphere, but in his large composition of donkeys "Waiting for the Tide" (161), intended as a companion to a picture lately purchased by the Belgian Government for the Bruxelles Musée, which is painted with almost excessive strength of effect and solidity of impasto. M. de Haas appears also as a skilful collaborator, in the *étouffage* of cattle and figures, with M. Gabriel in a landscape under an "Effet de Midi" (71), which is one of the truest pieces of realistic art in the gallery, and with M. Heymans in a landscape (126) remarkable for luminosity and breadth of colour and execution. M. Bossuet's large "View of Granada" (158), with the Alhambra in the middle distance, is noticeable as usual for vivid effect of sunlight, which is reflected into the shadows in a way which can hardly be realised in these northern climes. M. Lamorinière, in "After Sundown" (86); M. Clays, in "A Calm" (78); M. T. Weber, in "Sunset at Blanqueburg" (17) and "Entrance of Le Treport Harbour" (162); M. Wüst, in moonlight and Norwegian scenes; and M. Vandenbosch, in still-life, are severally represented. Among the Dutch pictures that may be commended to notice are "The Poor Helping the Poor" (43), by P. Sadée—beautiful in tone and sentiment; "Sunshine and Shade" (178), by M. Boks; interiors by C. T. Grips; and marine pieces by E. van Heemskerke, H. Koekkoek, and F. Musin. Of the French school there are pictures by Fantin, Cuny, Bakalowitz, Pons, Burgers, P. Soyer, and Moulinet. Prominent among the Italian pictures is "Matins" (73), by R. Giannetti—a young girl, in Florentine costume of the fifteenth century, with a mass-book in her hand, before a triptych shrine and prie-dieu: the face very delicately modelled, and the background of embroidered hangings most skilfully treated. "An Amusing Story" (205), by P. Mei, presents some of the best qualities of the Hispano-Roman school of Fortuny, as also two remarkable still-life pieces by S. Gessa; a Dantesque interior by Heger, and "La Grande Chasse" (57), by T. Watter, are among the German pictures. On the whole, this collection is much superior to its predecessors, and, as appears from our enumeration, it is widely representative of the Continental as well as British schools.

## M'LEAN'S GALLERY.

The winter exhibition of water-colour drawings at Mr. M'Lean's gallery in the Haymarket fully maintains the highly respectable level of former displays. We had made acquaintance with some of the drawings in other exhibitions, but the bulk of the collection is new. Many of the established favourites of both societies are represented in examples which, if not always important, are usually well selected. The names of Sir John Gilbert, Carl Haag, Birkett Foster, T. W. Topham, F. Tayler, W. C. T. Dobson, E. Duncan, H. B. Willis, and T. Danby, with others of the Old Society; and those of A. C. Gow, T. Collier, L. Haghe, G. Kilburne, R. Beavis, and E. Hayes, of the Institute, are sufficient guarantee of the general quality of the gathering, though a better opportunity for criticism is, of course, afforded in the ordinary exhibitions of the members of the galleries in Pall-mall. Among works by outsiders, we may commend to notice the drawings by T. B. Hardy, Tom Lloyd, and some designs for china by W. S. Coleman. The most novel and interesting portion of the exhibition is, however, that which illustrates the success with which water-colour painting is cultivated in various parts of the Continent. There are slight but characteristic studies by the French painters E. Frère and Rosa Bonheur, together with more elaborate works by J. L. Brown. Of the Dutch school, we have drawings by Israels (a study for an oil picture), Madame Bischoff, and Bosboom. And of the Italian and Hispano-Roman schools there are examples of L. Rossi, A. Simonetti, G. Philosa, and L. Jimenez. By Fortuny, the leader of the last-named school, there is a small unfinished study of a figure called "The Sentinel," which is indicative of great power, though forced and black in the shadows. If there is little elevation of aim in this school, it is impossible to gainsay the extraordinary brilliancy of colour and executive dexterity displayed by the band of young painters constituting it.

## AGNEW'S GALLERY.

At Messrs. Agnew's gallery in Waterloo-place is now on view an extensive series of sketches and studies in oil and water colours made in Venice during the past year by Mr. Keeley Halswelle, an Associate of the Scottish Academy. The views embrace most of the well-known points on the Grand Canal and Lagoon, and have the additional interest of having been done on the spot, of which they present internal evidence, with the exception that the figures occasionally appear to recall Roman rather than Venetian models. The artist has evidently made a considerable advance, and we think these "sketches" far preferable to his large finished pictures. The painter's art is compressed into more commensurate dimensions, the "sketches" are further rendered more complete by more direct reference to nature, and the same influence has caused a less close imitation of the manner of John Phillip than formerly. There is still some tendency to obvious picture-making, to emphasise points of colour and enforce shadows by bituminous glazings; but this is less perceptible on the small scale of these works; and we repeat that they greatly gain by closer and more varied observation of the natural facts.

The Skinners' Company has presented 20 gs. to the council of the Royal Architectural Museum, Tufon-street, in aid of their drawing and modelling classes for art-workmen.

An extraordinary theft is reported from Seville. The famous picture of "St. Anthony of Padua Receiving the Infant Christ," by Murillo, is stated to have been stolen from the cathedral, and the municipality of Seville have offered a reward of 50,000f. for its recovery. Although opinions differ considerably as to the merit and condition of the picture, it will be impossible to dispose of a work so well known without detection.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Oliver Madox-Brown, only son of Mr. Ford Madox-Brown, the well-known painter. Although not twenty years of age at his death, Mr. Oliver Madox-Brown had already presented rare promise in works exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere; and last year he published a novel—"Gabriel Denver"—a strange, weird story, which is marked by original power, and has attracted much attention.

The Hon. J. Preston has been appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, in place of the late Mr. Dease.

Captain Kilgour, of the whaler Polynia, which recently arrived in Dundee, brought a number of relics of Arctic exploration. A portion of his crew, when on shore at Batty Bay on July 27, discovered a cairn on a low point of the bay. Judging that it had been erected by some party belonging to one of the various expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin, they pulled it down, and found a tin canister about 12 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter, the lid being soldered on. Captain Kilgour opened it, disclosing records deposited on Aug. 6, 1852, by Captain William Kennedy, of the Prince Albert, Lady Franklin's vessel. A sledge, two ice-knives, and various other articles were picked up on the south side of the bay, where it appeared Captain Kennedy's party had encamped. It appears that Captain Kennedy went into winter quarters in Batty Bay in the fall of 1851, and it was not until Aug. 6, 1852, that the ice broke up and liberated his vessel. It was obvious that Batty Bay had not been visited since 1852. The records are in an excellent state of preservation. This season many of the whaling-vessels visited Bellot Strait, the utmost extremity reached by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, with the Fox, in 1858-9. The whaling fleet experienced severe weather in Cresswell Bay, almost all the crews having to abandon the ships and take to their boats for a time, the Arctic and Tay, both Dundee ships, being lost, as previously reported.

According to the *Delhi Gazette*, the Dufflas are in an uncomfortable state of mind about our expedition into their country. A big-sounding war prayer has been drawn up by the local Pope, who has enjoined all true Dufflas to repeat it twice a day. Among other things they are to pray:—"Let their coats be ruled by us! Let the demons of their forts be given to those of ours! Let the soul of him who is the chief cause of this quarrel be bound by that of our friend and chief, whom he has injured! Let the properties of their country be received by us! Let their warriors be seized by us; for which reason make strong all our warriors, that they may bind the spirits of all their able men for us to destroy them! Give us such help that they may not stand or hold, and that they may be rendered insane and made to tremble! Come, our principal god, who art great, and powerful, and old, and whose words are always obeyed, destroy our enemies, with all they possess, even that which is upon their backs! Let owls scream on their houses! Let all venomous reptiles scramble up the posts of their houses, and frighten them with terrific noises! Let fierce dogs, wild elephants, and ferocious tigers terrify them, so that they scratch each other's faces and tear their own hair! Let the rainbow drink up the water of their wells, and tanks, and rivers! Let a powerful tempest sweep them away! Come, spirits of our warriors, of our ancestors, seize the spirits of our enemies! Come, spirits of our great-grandmothers, with the demons of this powerful country, by whom we are governed, whose eyes, and ears, and nostrils are ever open towards us!"

## THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

The *Cornhill* puts forth a fair average number this month, the principal attraction being, as usual, the story of "Three Feathers," which has gradually worked itself into a situation capable of affording sustained interest. The accepted, but not very ardent, lover has gone to Jamaica; a more prepossessing young gentleman has stepped into his place beside his lady; the sequel remains to be wrought out. "Far from the Madding Crowd" certainly improves in interest as it approaches its conclusion. There is more action, and less tediously minute elaboration of character. "The Story of a New Caledonian Deportée" is striking, and well told. "Feudal China" offers pertinent illustrations of a phenomenon not sufficiently acknowledged—the remarkable affinity between the institutions of Eastern nations and those of mediæval Europe. "The Wartons" is a pleasant piece of literary criticism; and a paper on Don Quixote contains many amusing instances of the pitfalls which beset the path of the translator of a book much more difficult in reality than in appearance.

*Macmillan* is full of papers which only just miss being interesting. We had hoped that Mr. Stapleton's contribution would have added something to our knowledge of Sir Robert Peel; but it is a mere re-hash of the old, worn-out charges against the rival of his own political chief, Canning. The heaviest imputation is that of Peel's having destroyed the Conservative party by his commercial policy, to which it may be replied that the Conservatives might have accepted the policy without any derogation of principle, and would have done so but for personal interests and class selfishness. The remark that Peel wanted foresight is just, but applies equally to most statesmen of the purely practical order, and notably so to Wellington and Palmerston. The continuation of the essay on Prussia and the Vatican exposes the real source of the late stringent legislation in the shameful subservience of the Government to the Church for a long series of years. Having long done too little, it is now compelled to do too much. The other contributions, with the exception of the admirable chapters of "Castle Daly," are readable but insignificant.

*Blackwood*, the uncompromising and not over scrupulous antagonist of living Liberal statesmen, is just and even handsome in its appreciation when they are no longer in the way. This is evinced this month in its remarkably candid estimate of Lord Palmerston, one of the statesmen respecting whose character mankind are most generally agreed. It is difficult to extract anything very definite from the paper on Professor Tyndall's address. "The Valley of the Shadow of Death" is an exceedingly picturesque sketch of Himalayan travel. A professional inspector of the Prussian military manoeuvres asserts that the tactical blunders of the officers therein engaged are as flagrant as ours on similar occasions, and that officers and men do not as a rule display the same enthusiastic interest in the work.

*Fraser* is meritorious, but painfully heavy. The sole approximations to liveliness are a pleasant little sketch of the Scilly Islands, and the conclusion of the abstract of "A Chinese Love Story." All ends happily, but Western ideas must be grievously scandalised by the hero's espousal of both young ladies. Professor Newman's paper is somewhat rambling, but several of his "contrasts of history" are highly suggestive. "The Labourer's Daily Life" is an uninviting but too faithful sketch of the English peasant. "Our Great London Hospitals" contains some remarkable illustrations of the abuses of the outpatient system.

The new discovery by Professor Tyndall, announced for publication in the *Contemporary Review*, proves to be that of "the existence of invisible acoustic clouds, with which the optically transparent atmosphere is filled." To this cause the Professor assigns the interception of sound usually ascribed to fog or rain, but found to occur equally in the absence of these conditions; the remarkable variation in the comparative intensity of various kinds of signals, and the rolling sound of thunder. These conclusions are based on a long series of experiments conducted at sea, off the South Foreland. Lord Lytton, investigating the cause of the fall of the July Monarchy, attributes it to the lukewarmness of the middle classes, whose ends it was created to subvert. In other words, its basis was far too narrow—a sound but by no means novel conclusion. The Rev. John Hunt's account of the Bonn conference on the reunion of Christendom displays the ingenuity of all partisans in putting their own construction on its ambiguous proceedings. In Mr. Hunt's opinion, Old Catholicism is verging rapidly towards Broad-Churchism, which should relieve the Bishop of Gloucester's apprehensions of a High Church secession to it. Mr. Peter Bayne's study of the character of Charles I. is the best thing he has written—subtle, discriminating, and impartial. Mr. Arnold's vindication of his "Literature and Dogma" is much too abstruse for ordinary comprehension; and the combination of sham smartness and sham profundity in Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Saxon Studies" is singularly unpleasant.

The *Fortnightly Review* reprints two remarkable public addresses—Professor Huxley's exposition of Descartes's paradox that animals are or may be mere automata; and Mr. Grant-Duff's statement of his reasons for disbelieving Mr. Greg in his character of Cassandra. We should say, on the whole, that, in so far as the possible material causes of national decay are concerned, Mr. Greg had the best of the argument; but that Mr. Duff makes good his ardent confidence in the soundness of the nation's moral stamina. Mr. Morley expresses his satisfaction with the first and feeblest of Mr. Mill's three religious essays; but hints, not obscurely, that he shall have to call him to a reckoning for the rest. The fact is, that while Mr. Mill's dialectic power, perhaps, declined in his latter years, the moral nature which, after all, gives the tone to a man's intellectual conclusions, underwent a mellowing and ripening for which many acuter men have yet to wait. Professor Beesly's able essay on the third French Republic is remarkable for the assertion that Socialism has ceased to be formidable in France and that subversive doctrines are gradually dying out. If so, he has good reason for his sanguine estimate of the prospects of the Republic. Class hatreds, however, and incapacity for self-government, combined with impatience of authority, may well exist apart from Socialistic tendencies. The phrase "free land," so incomprehensible to the ex-Attorney-General, is defined by Mr. Brand, in an admirable paper, as simply the prohibition of entail. The gem of an excellent number is Mr. Swinburne's poem on the death of Barry Cornwall, a masterpiece of delicious melody and dainty wording.

The deceased poet is also the subject of a notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, containing, however, nothing remarkable, except a beautiful letter from him to Leigh Hunt on the latter proposing to discharge a pecuniary obligation. Mr. Francillon's "Olympia" maintains its high position among the serial novels of the day; and Mr. Buchanan's description of an Irish wake, if not precisely poetry, is very clever and spirited.

The *Transatlantic* has several excellent tales and minor sketches. The *Month* leads off with a splenetic denunciation of Mr. Gladstone for his recent assertion that a convert to Catholicism "places his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of

another." If the *Month* could have conscientiously stated that a Catholic Cabinet Minister was at liberty to recognise the kingdom of Italy or support civil marriage its protest might have been much shorter, and would have been very much more conclusive.

*Tinsley*, besides the attractions of "Linley Rochford" and its other serial tales, offers an extremely pretty sketch of feminine mountaineering in the Alps, some agreeable pages on Provençal literature, and an intelligent chapter on "Some Aspects of Conservatism." *Belgravia* and *London Society* are sufficiently readable, without special features. We have also received Good Words, the Victoria Magazine, Chambers's Journal, the New Monthly, All The Year Round, Golden Words, Once a Week, the Sunday Magazine, Cassell's Magazine, and the Law, a popular review of legal matters, well written, and apparently calculated to be useful.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.

The Right Hon. Charles William Francis Bury, fourth Earl of Charleville, died, in South America, on the 4th. He was born May 16, 1852, the eldest son of Charles William George, third Earl of Charleville, by his wife, Arabella Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Henry Case, Esq., of Shenstone Moss, in the county of Stafford, and succeeded to the earldom at his father's demise, in 1859. The title now devolves on the late Earl's uncle, the Hon. Alfred Bury, now fifth Earl of Charleville (son of Charles William, second Earl, and Harriet, daughter of Colonel Campbell of Shawfield), who was born in 1829, and married, in 1854, Emily Frances, third daughter of General Sir William Wood, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 14th Foot.

SIR DENIS LE MARCHANT, BART.  
Sir Denis le Marchant, Bart., of Chobham Place, Surrey, died, at 21, Belgrave-road, on the 30th ult., in the eightieth year of his age. He was born July 3, 1795, the second son of Major-General John Gaspard le Marchant (a very distinguished Peninsular officer, who fell at Salamanca), by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of John Carey, Esq., and received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823, and in 1830 became secretary to Lord Brougham on his appointment as Lord Chancellor. Sir Denis was successively, in 1834, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; from 1836 to 1841 Secretary to the Board of Trade; Secretary to the Treasury, 1841; Under-Secretary for the Home Department, 1846-7; and, from 1848 to 1850, a second time Secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1850 he was appointed Chief Clerk to the House of Commons, from which post he retired in 1871, receiving a formal vote of thanks from the House. He was created a Baronet in August, 1841. Sir Denis married, Jan. 9, 1835, Sarah Eliza, fourth daughter of Charles Smith, Esq., of Suttons, in the county of Essex, and leaves two sons and one daughter. The elder son, now Sir Henry Denis le Marchant, second Baronet, barrister-at-law, was born in 1839, married, in 1869, Sophia, eldest daughter of Lord Belper, and has issue. The family of Le Marchant, of Le Marchant Manor, Guernsey, is one of the oldest in that island.

### COLONEL BUNBURY.

Kane Bunbury, Esq., of Moyle, in the county of Carlow, retired Colonel in the Army, a great landed proprietor, and one of the most popular landlords in Ireland, died at his seat, near Carlow, on the 4th inst., in his ninety-eighth year. He was second son of William Bunbury, Esq., of Lisnevagh, M.P. for the county of Carlow, by Katherine, his wife, daughter of Redmond Kane, Esq., and succeeded to his estates at the death of his brother, Thomas Bunbury, Esq., of Lisnevagh and Moyle, M.P., who died unmarried in 1846. It is curious to remark that the marriage of Colonel Kane Bunbury's parents dates back more than one hundred years. The Bunburys of Moyle and Lisnevagh are a branch of the ancient Cheshire house of Bunbury of Stonny. By the death of Colonel Bunbury, a considerable portion of his property devolves on his nephew, Lord Rathdonnell, and another part passes to Viscount Gough, who descends, in the female line, from the Bunburys.

A deputation from the Royal Dublin Society (connected with the Science and Art Department) waited on Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., Chief Secretary for Ireland, yesterday week, with reference to proposed extensions of museums, of the agricultural department especially, and of the public departments generally, of the society. The proceedings were private, inasmuch as the interview was in the nature of a consultation.

The synod of the united dioceses of Dublin, Glandelagh, and Kildare was held, yesterday week, in the large concert-room of the Exhibition building, Dublin. The Archbishop presided. The report of the joint diocesan councils, detailing the results of three years' financial operations, was read, and gave rise to a considerable amount of discussion. The further consideration of the report was postponed. The report on education was adopted. A resolution was carried requesting the diocesan council to report to the next synod what alterations were needed in the diocesan scheme so as to remedy the injustice complained of in clause 17 of the financial plan, which imposes a tax on compounding clergymen, care being taken in the alterations not to endanger the stability of the scheme.

In some reflections upon the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, which accompanied the Engraving of Stanfield's picture in this Journal on the 24th ult., it was observed that several officers who were on board H.M.S. Victory, when Nelson received his mortal wound, fired at the man who had shot him, and who was in the mizen-top of a French ship. It might well be that more than one of these officers believed, during many years afterwards, that his own particular bullet avenged the Admiral's death. But our attention has been called to a correspondence published in the *United Service Gazette*, in May, 1863, which proved that the late Commander John Pollard, R.N., was the young midshipman, nineteen years of age in 1805, who shot the Frenchman aloft in the Redoubtable. Mr. Pollard was on the poop of the Victory all through the action, and was wounded by a splinter. He was the first to discover the men crouching in the tops, and pointed them out to Collingwood. After the battle he was complimented by Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, and was mentioned in the *Gazette*. There is no doubt of his claim to the honour.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E.E.—Neither is correct.  
C.A.M.F.—We really cannot undertake to examine problems that are not described on diagrams.  
P.R.—Quite correct.  
GUILDFOURDIAN.—The solution of No. 1601 is incorrect. The problem shall be examined.  
LABOR.—White answers with 2 K to K 4th, and mates next move.  
C. CUTHBERT.—Send your problem on a diagram and we shall be most happy to examine it.  
E. SCODNICK.—We are not aware of the existence of any chess club in the neighbourhood of Pimlico. There is, however, the St. George's Chess Club, in King-street, St. James's, which possibly might suit you.  
TWO (Margate) and A.M.D.—Both are wrong.  
HENRY CLYNE.—It is possible for a player to have nine Queens on the board at once—provided he can advance his eight Pawns to their eighth square.  
WALTER C. LEARY.—You are quite right. The problem in question is radically unsound. We are afraid we cannot spare room for your verses, good as they are.  
VICTOR GORGAS.—Accept our best thanks for the problems, which shall be duly reported on.  
J.G.C.—The Problem shall be examined.  
J.C.M.—White answers with 2 Q to B 6th (ch) and 3. Kt mates.  
C.F. JOHNSON.—It is not correct.  
PROBLEM No. 1601.—Additional correct solutions received from A.D.M., Dick Turpin, and Tredunno.  
PROBLEM No. 1602.—Correct solutions received from A.D.M., Ben Rhydding, W.V.G.D., Dr. G. Thompson, Paul Pry, Inagh, Tilly, Kalam, H.R. Vincent, Wee Mee, Not Philidor, Guildfordian, A.M., B.W.S., Janet, B. of Swansea, Alfred, A.M.G., H.S., T.W.S., Peter, J. Jones, B.V., Memoir, Know-Nothing, G.N.V., C.A.M.T., W.H.D., J. Janion, and J.G.C.  
PROBLEM No. 1603.—Correct solutions received from Baron Baracobe, Seymour T., J.W. Bailey, Ben Rhydding, Singleton, W.R.N., H. Herdin, H. Schuessler, G.F.S., J.G.C., 11 Melville Street, Labor, W.F. Payne, T.W. Paul Pry, W. Alroy, H. Hothelme, Wewley, Clive Croakey, I.S.T. Tilley, M. Rhodes, J.K. Dimppling, R. Hewlett, H.T.D.B., Etonian, W.B., & F.N. Banks, Victor Gorgias, and C.A.M.T.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1602.

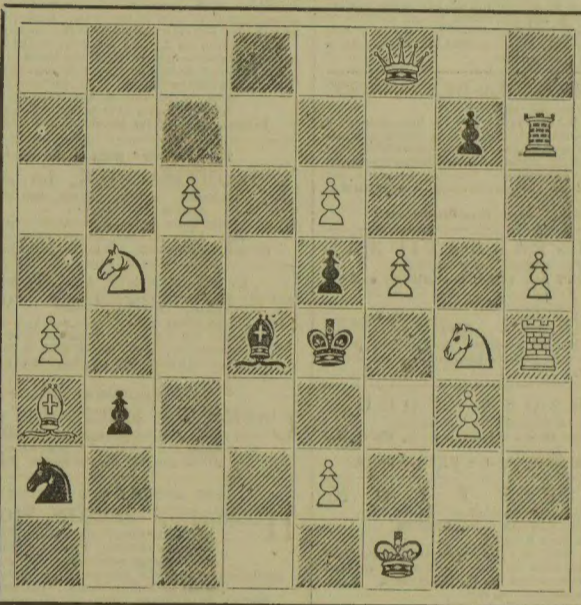
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K sq	K takes either Rook†	2. Kt to K 4th or Q B 4th	K moves
		3. B to K B 3rd or Q Kt 3rd.	
† 1. 2. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt Anything	† 1. 2. R to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q B 4th or Q R 4th Anything.
3. R mates.		3. Kt mates accordingly.	

### PROBLEM No. 1604.

By Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

From Messrs. Pierce's "Supplement to Chess Problems."

### BLACK.



### WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MACDONELL AND WISKER.

The score in this Match at the time we went to press gives—Mr. Macdonell, 2; Mr. Wisker, 2; Drawn, 2. Annexed is one of the Games. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Very inferior to 17. P to Q Kt 3rd.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. P to Q Kt 4th	
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	This strikes us as a lost time. He ought to have played 18 Q R to Q 2sq.	
4. Kt takes P		19. Q R to Q sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
An opinion appears to be gaining ground among "one of our best players" that this capture is stronger than the old move of 4. B to Q B 4th. We are by no means satisfied that this is the case.		Anticipating the capture of the Q P with Knight.	
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q to K R 5th	20. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
6. B to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	21. Kt to Q 5th	
7. B to K 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)	A slip which costs a pawn.	
8. Castles	K to Q sq	22. K to R sq	Kt takes Kt P
9. Kt takes B	B takes B	23. K to R sq	B to Q Kt 2nd
10. P to K R 4th	Q to K B 5th	The commencement of a flashy combination which involves the loss of the game. The who's of this party is very much beneath the strength of these two fine players.	
11. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	24. P takes Q	Q takes Kt P (ch)
We are inclined to question the policy of this move. It is true it for the moment dislodges the Queen from her post, but on the other hand it materially weakens the White King's intention.		25. K to Kt sq	B takes P (ch)
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	26. Kt takes R (ch)	B takes Q
13. R to Q Kt sq	Kt to K R 3rd	27. R to B 5th (ch)	P takes R
We should have preferred 13 Q Kt to K 4th at once.		Black seemingly overlooked this move when he captured the Knight with Queen at the twenty-third move.	
14. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K B 4th	28. K to K 2nd	
15. B to Q 3rd		Even now he might have made some fight by playing the King to Queen's 2nd.	
This Bishop, we think, ought to have been played to K B 3rd.		29. R takes R	B takes Q B P
16. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K 4th	30. R to Q B sq	B takes R P
It is evident that he cannot attempt to win the "exchange" by 16 Kt to Q 6th.		31. R takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd
17. Q takes Kt	P takes B	and Black resigned.	

### CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following Game was recently played at Breslau between Mr. HAMEL, the president of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Professor ANDERSEN.

### (The Greco Counter Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Prof. A.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Prof. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. R takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
2. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	16. R takes Kt	R to K B sq
3. P takes P		This is immediately disastrous; but it does not appear that Black had any move by which he could have saved the game. Suppose,	
4. P to K Kt 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	In the first place—	
5. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 4th	16. 17. Q to K Kt 2nd	P to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 4th	18. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	Kt to K B 3rd
7. B to K 3rd	B takes B	19. R to K B sq	K to R 3rd
8. P takes B	Kt takes P	20. Q to K B 5th	K to Q sq
9. Q to K 2nd	B takes P	21. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
10. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th	22. Q to K 6th	Q to K sq
Had he played 10. Kt to Q B 3rd, White might have answered with 11 P to K 4th.		23. Q to Kt 8th (ch), and wins.	
11. P takes P	B takes P	In the second place—	
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd
13. Castles Q's side	P to K 2nd	18. Q to K B 5th	P to K R 3rd
14. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	19. R to Q sq, and will win.	
15. Kt to Q 4th		17. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) P to Q B 3rd	
A good move. White has now a winning game.		18. Q takes R P (ch) Resigns	

THE MANUAL OF CHESS. By G. H. D. GOSSIP. (George Routledge and Sons, 1874.) This is certainly the most ponderous treatise on chess that has ever been published in England. It completely casts into the shade such works as the "Handbook" and "Praxis," and almost rivals the dimensions of Bilguer's famous *Handbuch des Schachspiels*. "A big book is a big bore," according to the proverb, and it must be admitted that the volume before us is not without its defects, though in many respects Mr. Gossip has done his work thoroughly and well. He lacks, however, method and arrangement, two very important essentials in a work on chess. He has gathered from the German writers and from the out-of-the-way corners of magazines a vast store of miscellaneous matter, which, properly sifted and digested, would have made a very valuable book; but the bad is so inextricably mixed up with the good, and the whole so overloaded with variations and sub-variations, that it at times becomes barely intelligible. The best chapters are the Ruy Lopez, the Giuoco Piano, and the Allgaier, all of which are exhaustively treated. The sins of omission, however, are numerous. For example, in the Two Knights' Game, while treating of the attack of 6. P to Q 3rd, Mr. Gossip has passed over without notice Dr. Sühle's move of 11. P to Q Kt 4th, which completely upsets the attack; he has made no mention of Mr. Fraser's important variation of the King's Bishop's Gambit, and in the same opening he has left without analysis the defence of 3. Black, P to Q 4th; 4. White, B takes P; Black, Q to R 5th (ch), which is now acknowledged to be the best. The collection of problems at the end of the book, with few exceptions, is very indifferent.

SUPPLEMENT TO CHESS PROBLEMS. By J. and T. W. PIERCE (Longmans, Green, and Co., 1874).—This little volume contains corrected versions of the faulty problems in Messrs. Pierce's collection, and twenty-one new positions. So far as our examination has gone, they appear to be correct and good, with the exception of the two movers, which are hardly worthy of a place in such a collection. We cordially subscribe to the author's views on dual mates.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 6, 1872, and June 16 last, of Samuel Beale, late of Warfield Grove, Berks, who died on Sept. 11, were proved on the 6th inst. by William Lansdowne Beale, the son, and James Samuel Beale, the nephew, two of the executors, the personal estate, including leasehold property, being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Beale, a legacy of £1000 and certain furniture, and an annuity of £1500 for life; to his son William Lansdowne he devises the estate of Warfield Grove; and there are legacies to several members of his own and his present and late wife's families, servants, and others. As to the residue of his property, he bequeaths one moiety to his said son, and the other moiety, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Catherine Emma Sargent.

The will, dated Feb. 4, 1873, of George Vaughan, late of No. 88, Westbourne-terrace, who died, on the 7th ult., at No. 37, Adelaide-crescent, Hove, was proved on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Vaughan, the widow, and his stepsons, Richard Banks Barron, Herbert Barron, and Montague Barron, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, pictures, jewellery, and plate, £1000 absolutely, and his residences at Westbourne-terrace and Brighton for her use for life. After giving some other legacies he leaves the residue of his estate, upon trust, for his wife for life; at her death the following charitable bequests are to be paid, free of legacy duty—viz., to St. Thomas's Hospital, Stangate, £1000; and to the London Hospital (Whitechapel), the Middlesex Hospital (Barnes-street), St. Mary's Hospital (Paddington), the Orthopaedic Hospital (Oxford-street), the Royal Hospital for Incurables (West Hill, Putney-heath), the Ophthalmic Hospital (near Finsbury-square), the Charing-cross Hospital, the Idiot Asylum (Earlswood), the Surrey Dispensary (Southwark), the Philanthropic Society (Redhill), the Smallpox Hospital (Highgate-hill), the Consumptive Hospital (Brompton), the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution (Walton-on-Thames), and the Great Northern Hospital (Caledonian-road), £500 each. The remainder of his property testator leaves between the eight children of his wife by her former husband, in equal shares.

The will and two codicils, dated March 12, 1861, April 27, 1868, and March 2, 1874, of Admiral Sir Robert Smart, K.C.B., K.H., who died, Sept. 10 last, at Rothbury House, Chiswick, were proved on the 31st ult. by Dame Elizabeth Isabella Smart, the widow, John Charles Sharpe, and the Rev. John Henry Smart, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture absolutely, and a life interest in all the rest of his property; at her death he leaves two fifths of the royalties under his estate of Mainsforth, Durham, to his daughter, Miss Isabella Dora Smart, and, subject thereto, he entails such estate on his son, Robert William John Smart. The residue of his personality is to be equally divided between his said son and daughter.

The will, dated Aug. 19 last, of Humphrey Miller Bashall, of Hastings, who died, at 30, Mayton-street, Hornsey-road, on Aug. 30, was proved on the 17th ult. by William Bashall, the brother, the sole executor, the personality being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths £200 and his furniture, plate, and household effects to his housekeeper, Mary Ashley Pryer; £500 between the children of Mrs. Terrie; and the residue of his property to his said brother.

The will of Sir John James Walsham, Bart., has been proved at Hereford under £4000.

The will, dated Oct. 26, 1869, of John Corrie, late of Wilby, near Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, and of Lenwick, Kirkcudbright, N.B., has been proved in London by William Corrie, the acting executor, the personality in the United Kingdom being sworn under £14,000.

The opening address of the session of the Edinburgh Literary Institute was given last week by Sir George Campbell. The subject of the lecture was "The Uses of Social Science." There was a large attendance.

A new Masonic lodge for the city of Oxford was constituted yesterday week in the presence of a large assemblage of the brethren belonging to the various lodges in the province and elsewhere. The new lodge is designated the Bertie Lodge, that being the family name of the Earl of Abingdon, who is Lord High Steward of the city.

A new scheme of hiring labourers has been adopted by the Marquis of Bristol upon his Suffolk estate. He has increased wages 2s. per week all the year round, with cottages rent-free. He has abolished the plan of giving harvest money, and will pay 3d. an hour overtime instead, the regular hours being considered from six a.m. to six p.m. in summer, and from eight a.m. to half-past four p.m. in winter. A month's notice to be given on either side.

Having procured an Act of Parliament to raise the necessary funds, the Commissioners of the Middle Level of the Fens are about to construct a new outfall sluice at St. German's, to replace that which burst in the year 1862. The plans have not yet been received from Sir John Hawkshaw, but it is estimated that the new sluice and other consequent works will involve an expenditure of at least £60,000; and at their half-yearly meeting, last week, the Commissioners gave their sanction to the board raising that sum of money. An order was subsequently passed for imposing a tax of eightpence an acre on the taxable lands of the vast level to meet the expense, which it is proposed to liquidate in thirty years.

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